



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

G V
461
C 5

UC-NRLF



QB 40 897

11/13/11



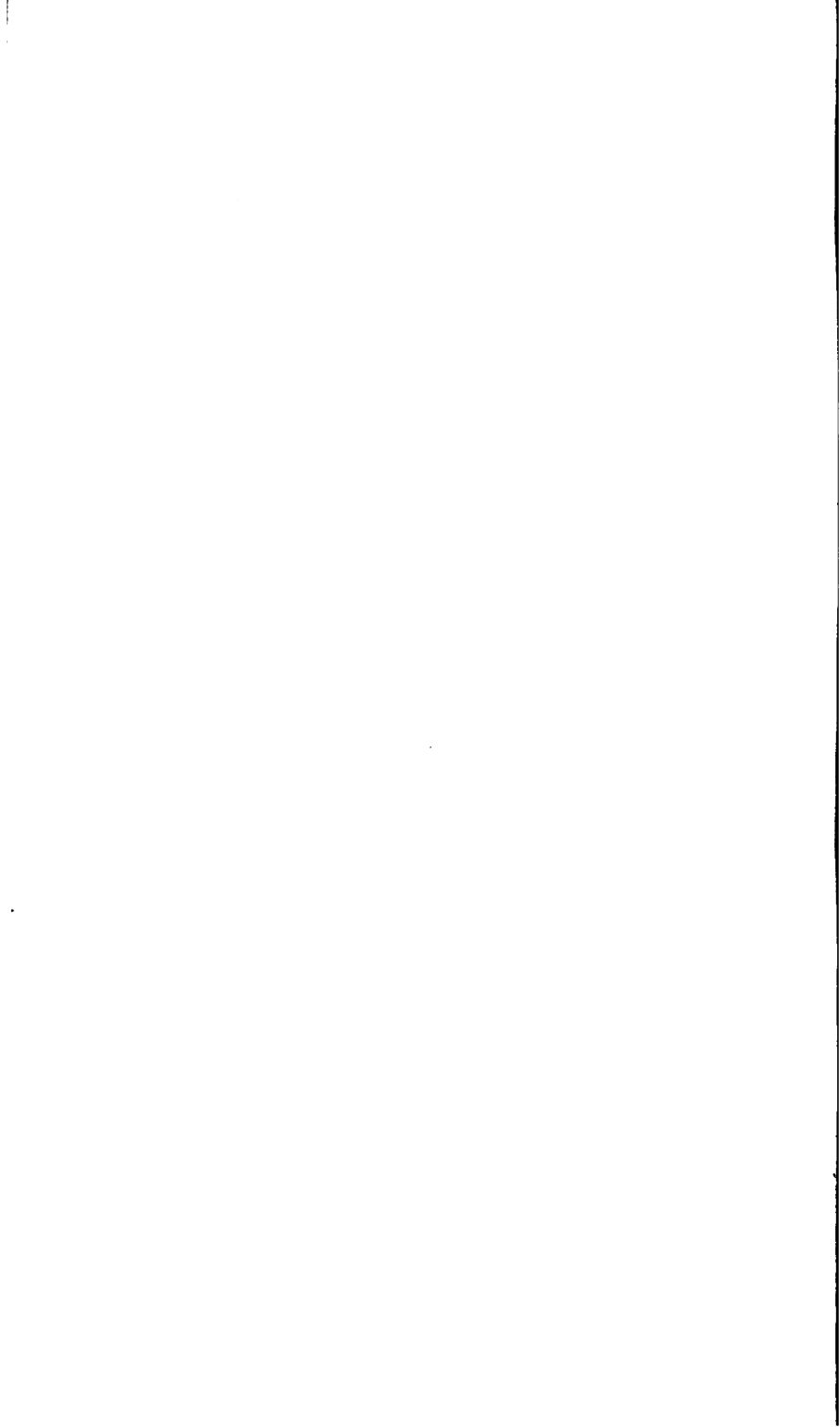
THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

PRESENTED BY
PROF. CHARLES A. KOFOID AND
MRS. PRUDENCE W. KOFOID

1

1

1



Alexander. Griffiths

GYMNASTICS,

AN ESSENTIAL

BRANCH OF NATIONAL EDUCATION,

BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE;

THE ONLY REMEDY TO IMPROVE THE PRESENT
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MAN.

BY CAPTAIN CHIOSSO, *James*

PROFESSOR OF GYMNASTICS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, LONDON.

"The only malady inherent in the human frame, is the decay of old age."—*Boerhaave*.

"On seeing the sufferings of some of the people around me, I began to entertain a doubt, whether such pangs and agonies could be considered as intended for humanity by the Omnipotent."—*Public Meeting, Willis's Rooms, 1851.*

LONDON:

WALTON & MABERLY, UPPER GOWER STREET,
AND IVY LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW;

PARIS AND NEW YORK:—H. BALLIÈRE.

To be had also at Capt. CHIOSSO'S GYMNASIAC ACADEMY, 21, New Road,
corner of Gower Street, University;
and at his Private Establishment, 38, Baker Street, Portman Square.

—
1854.

[Capt. CHIOSSO reserves to himself the right of publishing any Translation of this Work.]

4 fold

GV461

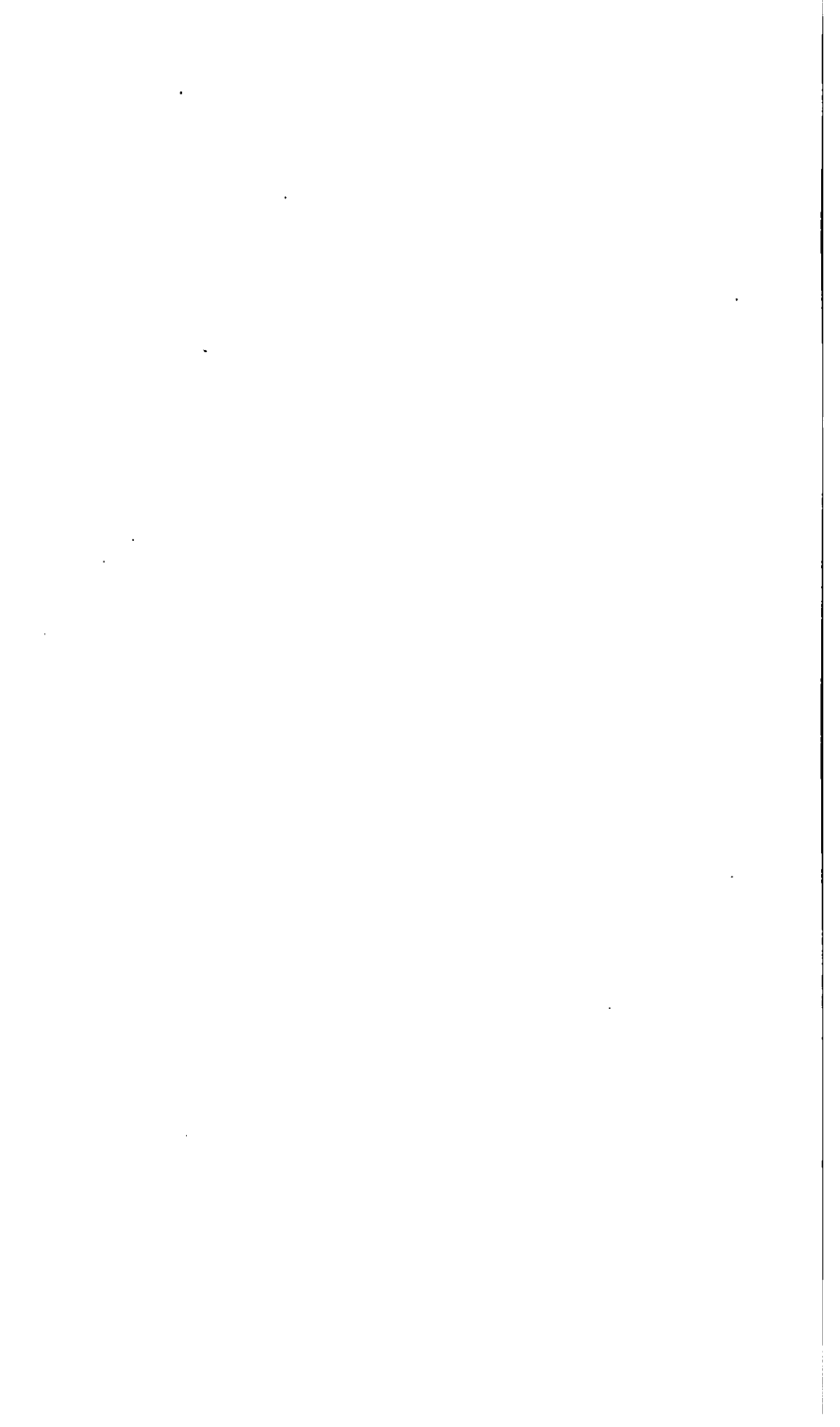
C5

PREFACE.

Having been led, by my former military career, and subsequent professional occupations in this country, to the consideration of GYMNASTICS, and its vast influence on the HEALTH and well-being of man, many of the ideas contained in the following pages became developed in my mind, and fixed on paper as time and occasion would permit. Successively, pupils and friends gathered round me, who, more versed in literary composition, arranged them in a systematic form, favoured me with extracts from important works, and corrected a foreign style into a more idiomatic English. Thus arose this little work, which, I trust, will be received with the same candour and kind feeling, with which it is hereby laid before the public.

JAMES CHIOSSO.

ACADEMY, 21, NEW ROAD,
Corner of Gower Street, University.
London, Feb. 2nd, 1854.



GV461
C5

GYMNASTICS,

AS AN

ESSENTIAL BRANCH of NATIONAL EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION.

If any individual may venture to pronounce on the destination of his kind, it would appear, after all, that man is *not* destined to live in a state of perfect bliss and *happiness*—a state reserved, probably, for some higher evolutions of cosmic existence. Still, if we take even the humble standard of the animals of a higher order, such as the domestic and wild animals around us, we perceive, that they pass their lives in a *state of contentment*, viz., an exemption from any disproportionate uneasiness, pain and suffering. Thus, comparing this position of the merely animal world with that of *present* humanity, it would appear that, at an average, ours may be an inferior lot. All over Europe, hospitals begin to be amongst the largest, if not the very largest, edifices of our cities, and in Paris every tenth person dies in the hospital. Man has to endure cures and still more operations, at which human nature shudders, as they surpass what in ages past was called *torture* and *martyrdom*. However humiliating it be to an age, a nation, or an individual to acknowledge their inferiority, there can be no doubt but that the physical condition of present mankind is one very inferior, not only to that of ages long past by, but even to what it used to be half a century ago.

If we examine the remains of human bodies which have reached us in the shape of Egyptian mummies we may

conjecture that their whole physical type was different and superior to our own, from the single fact, that although many of the teeth in those skeletons are worn out by usage, not one single decayed (carious) tooth has been discovered; whereas at the present time, in this metropolis alone, two millions of teeth are extracted every year; some of the operations implying cases most painful and dangerous. Amongst the numberless implements of the Egyptians, which also have reached us, nothing resembling a surgical instrument has been found—all which proves a high degree of vitality and salubrity appertaining to that nation. If we direct our attention to the written records of man, the old Testament contains sufficient evidence, that at that period the human species enjoyed a degree of bodily health and vigour, far exceeding that of our present time. That Moses, and other Patriarchs, died at an advanced age “in the mount,” viz., in the open air; and with all that bodily capacity, necessary for reaching such places, shews at any rate, that their end was a placid extinction of the flame of life, compared to the almost ceaseless pangs and ailments connected with death, even at a much earlier period in our present times. It was the ambiguous refinements of the Greeks, which seems first to have called forth a series of ailment and illness, against which their wise and learned endeavoured to contend—still, with remedies and expedients, mostly lenient and mild. What is the Pharmacopœia and the Armamentarium of Hyppocrates, or even Galenus, compared with those deadly poisons and horrid appliances of present medical science? When, subsequently, the first physicians came from Greece to Italy, the people of the latter country, strong in their primordial innocence and vigour, saw no occasion for medical aid, and expelled its votaries out of their land. The Circus, the Palæstra, such sayings, in fine, as “*nec legere scit nec natare*,” preserved, in those times, men from the snares of bodily inactivity and debility. In the middle ages, some cosmic,

and to us, unknown influence, as well as the conflict between modern civilization and barbarism, engendered maladies and plagues of a fearful extent and malignity; still, it was not until after the discovery of America, that new maladies were introduced thence, which spreading and diverging into collateral and secondary diseases, have greatly shaken the physical constitution of mankind, and created and brought forth an innumerable host of ailment and malady, the very classification of which baffles the logician and nosologist—subjects, however, too gloomy and dire to be broached in this popular essay. We are well aware that, according to that complacency most people feel in their general position, even the physical condition of present European mankind has been praised and extolled. The simplest train of argument is able to dispel this assertion. If we reflect, for instance, that many a tolerably civilized people, like the Persians and Turks, possess no hospitals, we may just imagine what would be the case, if in any of our large cities the numerous inmates of hospitals and asylums had to remain in their homes; which would in fact occasion a disruption of the whole social condition of the poorer classes. The number of persons afflicted by *avoidable* diseases also, as those labouring under phthisis, scrofula &c., shew that there is something very weakly and invigorous in the constitution of present mankind.

This assertion has been controverted by those, who always like to delude themselves as to their own state, or those around them. It is said, for instance, that some of our present men could still wear the armour of the Crusaders. They might do so for one hour or two, but we have to consider that our forefathers rode or walked full mailed in such lengthy campaigns as those of the Holy Land, a feat which scarcely any one could now accomplish. At some of the military manœuvres, held a couple of years since in Paris, the streets looked, at their conclusion, like they would after a battle; exhausted, fainting soldiers

being seen dragging themselves about; some had to be conveyed home in cabs and fiacres. In Germany, where military enlistment is compulsory, books have been written on the considerable falling off of young men fit for the army. But let us pass from those classes of men to those of other pursuits. We now continually discuss the warming and the ventilating of churches and chapels, but such a thing was never thought of, when Westminster Abbey and York Cathedral were erected; none thought of it, because no one ever felt the necessity for it. Another homely exemplification exists in the very dress of our times. How many persons could, now-a-days, endure the wearing of shoes and stockings, short breeches up to the knees, single-buttoned dress coats, all that made of velvet, or some light fancy material. These are plain matter of fact examples, against which *statistics* are of no avail, because the solitary cases of high-aged people of this time only shew what civilization *will* do, *if* its advantages be not *abused* and turned to bad account.

If we consider the life of our middle and humble classes, it is one of great effeminacy and perversion. The wealthier go from their desk or counter to their dining-room, or tea-table or fire-side, day by day, year after year. Perhaps our forefathers did as much—but they did not then use such a quantity of stimulants and narcotics (tea, coffee, tobacco, spices &c.); which, it cannot be too often repeated, *if* they are to be used, require a counterpoise, or counter-agent and antidote to neutralise them; and the best and easiest of these is certainly muscular exercise.

If we consider the humbler classes, it will be said, that *they* surely have plenty of muscular exercise. Some, surely have, and those we find amongst the farmers and farm labourers, the woodmen and foresters, the fishermen and mariners, the sawyers, butchers &c., the healthiest men of the land. It is this class of people which constantly revivifies and restores our large towns, and supplies them with

sturdy and vigorous men and women, to perform the work of the enervated townspeople. But many other trades afford no general exercise and usage of the muscular system, and in many cases add to this the working in confined, overheated, and damp localities. Shoemakers, tailors, sempstresses, and all sedentary trades, are those where muscular power is either absolutely kept in abeyance, or where only a few and a restricted number of muscles are used. The ailments and mortality amongst these classes of society are appalling. Hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, asylums &c. are certainly very fine specimens of the philanthropy of present mankind; but their excessive number—the many cases beyond remedy—prove, that a move in another, an *hygieis-tic* direction, is also necessary.

This may, and can be attempted in a variety of ways; by a diatetic regimen, temperance and moderation—in fine, with the humbler classes, by cleanliness, salubrious food and habitations. Still, there will be neither basis nor solidity in these endeavours, if a system of muscular exercise be not added thereto. Under these circumstances we have considered it our duty to contribute our share towards bringing this subject once more before the eyes of the public. The endeavours of Captain Clias in this country, more than thirty years ago, have had perfect success, and it is to be regretted that they have not been continued. Having divested gymnastics of all its anomalous and hazardous features, and reduced it to the simplest formula, viz.: “a most guarded and gradual, yet persevering and energetic exercise, and consequent development and strength of the muscular system”—we trust that all those puny and puerile-objections, occasionally raised against it, will disappear. Nevertheless, time will show, one way or other, that *this* movement of our age is the most important, and greatly deserves the attention of those persons whose lot it is to rule and direct their fellow men.

THEORY OF GYMNASTICS.

Every thing done and performed by man is, after all, but an imitation of nature, whose contrivances are most systematic and co-ordinated to each other. Thus, man in *the state of nature*, or the outset of civilization, is obliged to seek his food in the forest, the river, the ocean; subsequently he plants the field, the vineyard and orchard; he builds his hut, makes his own garments &c.; and all these different occupations *imply* also (most wisely) the due exercise of his limbs, muscles and senses, and thereby assist and invigorate digestion, respiration, and the whole wonderful complex of the organism. Successively the rich, powerful, and mighty exempt themselves from these wholesome occupations, and employ their time either in idle luxury, or the affairs of the State, study &c. Still even here the chase, the hunt, or the ride, make up for the want of the former occupations. But when civilization has reached so far as to confine millions of people either to the writing-desk, the counter, or the workshop, excluding them almost completely from even the merest *passive* exercise, and the breathing of fresh air—then, of course, the very poles of human destination, as a physical being, become inverted, and nature, assailed and, as it were, provoked and scorned, avenges the transgression of her holy dictates, and showers upon poor deluded humanity that host of evils and ailments our poorer classes are now afflicted with.

But by resigning ourselves to the disuse of our physical power—we mean, by letting them remain idle and dormant—we violate both the laws of nature and those of religion, because it is one of the very first sentences contained in the Holy Writ, that “in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,”—a sentence which, like most others, must be understood and applied with discrimination, still

warning every one of us not to pursue a life of mere idleness or self-indulgence. If we refer to the axioms and principles of other religious systems, we will find that the great Chinese lawgiver, Con-fut-see, enjoined his disciples "never to indulge alone in mere study and mind-occupation, but to learn a *mechanical* trade, by which he might also co-operate in the material concerns of society." J. J. Rousseau, one of the most independent and unprejudiced men who ever lived, had his pupil *Emile** instructed in the trade of a cabinet-maker, not only as a mere dilettante, but to that degree that he might be able to earn his bread by it. A similar most wise and deeply calculated sentiment pervaded the education of several of the former reigning houses of the Continent, as it is known that Louis XVI. acquired the trade of a cabinet-maker, Joseph II. of Austria that of a locksmith &c. And we may interpolate on this occasion, that there can be no doubt but that the directing of our thoughts and activity to ought *external and physical*, be it to gardening, hunting, fishing &c., will be the best preservation against those numerous instances of misanthropy, melancholy and hypochondry, and the other host of mental and nervous diseases which afflict present mankind. "*Gymnastics*, however, if systematically and cleverly arranged and practised, include all salutary exercise and activity of the body, comprised within the smallest limits of space and time for practice." Thence it follows that the agriculturist, the gardener, the huntsman, woodman, and the fisherman, being nature-occupations, moreover practised in the open air, require *no aid of art*, as by a wise and deep pre-ordination of nature, all these primordial occupations comprise all the motions necessary and useful for the general development of the vigour of the human frame. But there are also several *trades* so comprehensive in their employment of physical force, that they also require *no aid of art* for imparting health and vigour

* Vide his work, "*Emile ou de l'Education*."

to those who practice them.* Such are all sorts of cabinet-makers and carpenters, blacksmiths, millers &c. &c., all which may be comprehended within the term of non-sedentary trades and occupations. We repeat, there are only those classes of men who, on their own account, and by their occupations, develop and constantly invigorate their muscular system, and by that beneficially influence the whole complex of the human organism.

As we do not wish to be ranged amongst those who advocate any cause *à l'outrance*, we will still confine the circle of persons, to whom gymnastics *may* not be absolutely necessary; and these are those, who by the gift of an unexpugnable constitution, by great temperance and moderation of their animal propensities, or some very favourable and judiciously-regulated circumstances of their mode of life, or from several of these causes—there are some, we say, who may not absolutely require the use and help of artificial bodily exercise. Amongst such we may reckon Sir Christopher Wren and Titian,† who both attained the high and healthful age of 92 years; such was Goethe, who died, and Alexander Humbolt, who still lives, at the age of 84. Of the two latter, however, we may say nevertheless, that they belonged, after all, to that class of men we may call nature-men. Humbolt passing several years of his life amongst the freshness and splendour of tropical nature; Goethe, in fine, a man on whose life, even physically considered, a useful treatise might be written; busying himself from a child in his grandfather's garden; a skater then of considerable skill; a bather in the Swiss lakes in 1768—then, to the scandal of a punctilious world; a wanderer on foot and horseback, through the Harz and the Swiss Alps, in winter; strolling all over Italy during two

* This assertion in both cases implies only the state of perfect health. In illness, as a matter of course, some or other aid of art becomes necessary.

† Speaking of a mediæval artist, we have not to forget, that others are *recorded* as having practised and excelled in one or another kind of bodily exercise; such was Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, very expert in the use of the small sword, and several others.

years; riding in company of the Duke of Weimar a race from Liepsic to the latter place &c.; all which shews that Goethe well knew the importance of bodily life and exercise, his life being a constant course of gymnastics, both natural and artificial. Thus he lived to the age of 84, and died in his arm chair, occupied the day before his death with a review of *Lacépède's Anatomie comparée*—altogether a great example of human wisdom and intellect. Although not Goethes in their minds, many of the aristocracy (especially amongst the English) attain also, spontaneously, a very high and healthful age. We say spontaneously, without any systematic and artificial aid of gymnastics. Surely, they do. But, if we inquire into the life of such persons of both sexes, we shall find, that they were either passionate sportsmen, hunters, fishermen, or gardeners and agriculturists, swimmers or bathers, yachters, travellers and tourists, early risers and so on—all these being species of nature-gymnastics and nature-life, to say so, to which more or less they were led accidentally. But the purport of gymnastics, as a science and a practice, is to lead men *conscientedly* to a systematic use, exercise, and development of his physical powers and organs—and to arrange these exercises so, that they may be accessible and suitable to every sex, age, condition in life and state of health.

SYSTEM AND DIVISION OF GYMNASTICS.

Gymnastics, as a science and practice, may be divided threefold :—

1. *Genetic or Nature-Gymnastics.* According to this appellation, gymnastics ought to take up the child, as it were, *from the month*, and lead it through wisely arranged processes and exercises, to the very verge of an old and healthful age. The above expression may be controverted, but may, after all, be near the truth. If we observe a healthy, vigorous child, a few months old, we shall find it very often making use of its arms and legs during a considerable period of its waking hours. Here is the first symptom of a wise and beneficial nature-law, laid down instinctively in all higher animal organisms. From the unconscious movingness of the infant, there is but one step to the incessant and at times troublesome liveliness of the child. If we could compute the movements, strolls, runs, climbings and plungings, of healthy boys in the country, we should be astonished at the *amount* and *variety* of muscular motion and exercise they imply.

But we have also to remember here, which will hold good for the whole range of gymnastics, how much these exercises, while they improve the body, imply also the exercise of the senses, sight, hearing &c., and thus effect that superiority of animal perfection, so to say, which we admire in nature-men, be they savages or from the ranks of civilized life. The examples of the acuteness of the senses and perfection in savages are really astounding; they see (perceive) footsteps and traces in the sand or soil quite evanescing to the refined European. The New

Hollanders will know whether any of their small quadrupeds have recently ascended the trunk or branches of a tree. This superior development of the body and the senses can be made, in fine, the basis of superior mental and moral acquirements. We need not, however, to expatiate any further on genetic gymnastics—the life of nature-man, alluded to in other parts of this work.

The second division of Gymnastics, is that of—

2. *Educational, or Hygiene Gymnastics*, which comprise the science and practice of physical motion, for the sake of bodily exercise, development and strength.

Although we have stated that, it is a characteristic of genetic gymnastics to take the babe up from the month, as it were, we have to add in this place, that *educational* gymnastics ought to approach this idea as close as possible. It appears insanity to think, that while the child of the most tender age is *learnt* to read, and so on up to his maturer years, every day is considered lost where any mental (moral?) acquirement is not imparted to him—the body, that indispensable substratum and principle of the thinking faculties is completely neglected, and considered as an adventitious and extraneous object without any value, and not worth thinking of. And if in the beginning of this Essay, we have mentioned the tortures and torments present humanity has to submit to under the hands of their healers, this may, after all, be considered as a just (unavoidable) consequence and retribution of the neglect hitherto observed in regard of physical education and gymnastics.

In this respect the Salles d'asile, and the children's gardens of Madame Herz, at Dresden, are of deep importance. The children of the humbler classes ought not only to be taken care of during the many working hours of their parents, but the germ of a robust constitution ought to be laid in large halls, or courts and gardens, where the youth can first work out and spend that physical power, which,

when confined within them and left dormant, will burst forth in vices and vicious habits, which now undermine our whole generation, from the palace to the cottage and cabin. In this respect, we also advocate a reform of our toys, and the substitution of our present meaningless and senseless playthings for others of a superior character. We advocate the introduction of heavy toys, a sort of industrial gymnastics, to which other educational purposes might be superadded. Then, the further steps of bodily exercise our wealthier youth may make, at the many gymnasiums scattered even now over the land, while the humbler classes will have access to the public playgrounds, whose introduction throughout the land, we have advocated under a separate head.

The third class of Gymnastics, is that of—

3. *Medical, or Therapeutic Gymnastics*, whose various and rather complicated contrivances are resorted to in several particular cases, where health has become materially injured to that degree, that whole systems of organs and functions have been impaired and deranged. This class of gymnastics, called by its modern inventor (resuscitator?) the Swede, M. Ling, *Kinesitherapy*, will be treated under a separate head in the ulterior pages of this work.

HISTORY OF GYMNASTICS.

The invention of and resorting to gymnastics presupposes a rather advanced state of *social refinement*, what is generally called civilization—it mostly indicates, in fine, a preceding entire dereliction of nature-life by man. Its re-appearance amongst us, at the present time, is caused by hygieistic considerations, somewhat different from those of ancient times, when it was rather a matter of amusement, policy, and even public worship. It appears, however, after all, that mere *nature-life* (of the savage or barbarian) does *not* necessarily lead to perfect bodily vigour, or development. The skeleton of the *Botocudo*, an aboriginal of the Brazils, preserved in the Anatomical Museum of Berlin, presents but a very inferior state of bodily perfection, the teeth especially being of the worst possible kind. *Martius* believes, that these South American tribes belong to an exploded and dispersed race of primordially civilised humanity. The only human tribes, which have, perhaps, for ever remained *in situ*, are the black Africans—certainly, in the main, the highest ideal of bodily human perfection; of some nations of which, French slave traders say, that they resemble the bronze statues in the gardens of the Tuilleries, at Paris. Being so nearly akin to these primordial and innocent races of men, the Egyptians do not seem to have concerned themselves about any artificial development of their physical power. Men who quarried, cut and conveyed those immense colossi, then adorning the banks of the Nile—the builders of the Pyramids, did not require any *adventitious* aid for the health and strength of their bodies. Still, some trace of hygieistic or gymnastic performances existed without doubt, in their secret rites and public religious processions &c. When these were subse-

quently transferred to Greece, under a sky more temperate and serene, amongst a race less solemn and stern, the Eleusian mysteries, and the great Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean and Pythian games and national festivals, took up their place. As soon as the character and the results of a solemn religiousness were given up, other agencies had to replace them, and these were the games and feasts of their young men and women. Nothing can prove more adequately the importance which antiquity attributed to the strength and vigour of the body, than the fact that their *athletæ* and *gymnasists* participated in the contentions and struggles of their orators and historians. If no other more abstract consideration, the splendid development of the above set of men, must have induced others, even the men of contemplative and studious habits, to follow such examples; and thus we find Plato, Plutarch, Lucian, and other greatest writers of antiquity, among the advocates and votaries of gymnastics.

Sobered down, like everything else, were the games and festivals of the Romans, whose constant wars, however, served them as a substitute for the more systematised and peaceful performances of the Greeks. Up to that time, also, and long afterwards, the social and domestic life of man was one more hardy, natural and normal. When we know, that the Romans even, at least those of the humbler and middle ranks of life, knew neither of bedrooms, nor even beds; that they wore no under-clothes, we shall perceive, what deep difference of constitution and health there must have been, between them and us. And thus we arrive at the middle ages, where the wolf and the wild bear still disputed with man the possession of the forest, and made the hunt a necessary ingredient of social existence. Their constant strifes and feuds and contentions, also maintained an active nature-life amongst men—whose imitations even, the tournament, the archery-ground &c., kept the people in the wide open air. Luxury they knew

none, and the kings of England inhabited sheds or huts, where the sparrow passed through on his precipitate flight, during inclement seasons. The artizan and labourer were not yet crowded in murky, dark, airless hovels, but ranged over the wide open expanse, surrounding their tenements; the forest, the beach, the banks of rivers and creeks, belonged to their children, thus hardening and invigorating by early nature-life. Successively, all this changed, and we have also, by this radius of social life, arrived at a cyclic crisis, the evolutions of which none can foresee.

It is a very important passage of Plato (Republic Lib. iii.), wherein he says, "that it was just before the time of Hippocrates (460 B.C.) that gymnastics were made a part of medicine, as a means of counteracting the bad effects of increasing luxury and indolence."!!

Of the first introduction and spreading of (what we have called educational) gymnastics, there exists no accurate account. Homer, however, first tells us in *Iliad* (Book ii.), that the Greek soldiers disembarked from the ships, and played at quoits and at hurling the javelin on the beach; and again (Book xxiii.) describes the games celebrated at the funeral of Patroclus, which consisted of chariot races, boxing, wrestling, foot races, throwing the disk, drawing the bow, and hurling the javelin. At first they seem to have been principally practised as combining amusement with the acquirement of bodily strength and agility; but at a later period games were dedicated to the gods, which were conducted with great ceremony, and honorable rewards bestowed on the conquerors. These rewards being called *athlæ*, those who contended for them were called *athletæ*.

As gymnastic art has never existed in such a high degree of perfection as in the Greek commonwealth; as at no other period of man's history this branch of human culture and education has been so much studied, dilated upon and practised, as it seems to have been then, by all classes of society; we consider it necessary to give an adequate

description of the gymnastics of that time, and to point out some advantages which thence accrued to the individual, as well as to the community at large. At Athens there were three gymnasia. First, the *Lyceum*, on the banks of the Ilissus, the building of which was ascribed to Pisistratus, Pericles, and the archon Lycurgus, who probably had all contributed towards its completion. It was here that Aristotle taught a numerous circle of pupils and followers. Its stadium was built of white Pentelic marble, and of such splendour, that Pausanias says it resembled a mount of that substance. There existed a law of Solon, that whoever stole anything from the Lyceum was to be punished with death. The second gymnasium of Athens was the *Akademia*, about six stadia from the city. This place was surrounded by shady trees and lonely walks, and Euripides speaks of the "shadowy alleys of the divinified Akademos." Here it was that Plato delivered his discourses. The place was surrounded with a wall, by Hipparchus. The third gymnasium, called *Cynoxargis*, was destined for the exercises of the humbler order of society.

Vitruvius describes at some length an ancient gymnasium (Book v. c. 2), which was not a single building, but a systematic combination of several buildings. It consisted—1. Of the exterior *portico*, where philosophers, mathematicians, physicians, and other *savants*, read public lectures and held disputations, or rehearsed their performances. 2. The *ephibeum*, where the youths assembled very early, to learn their exercises in private, without any spectators. 3. The *coryceum*, apodyterium, or gymnastērion, a kind of dressing room, where they stripped either to bathe or for exercise. 4. The *elætherium*, alipterium or unctuarium, appointed for the unctions, which preceded or followed the use of the bath, or other exercises. 5. The *conysterium*, or conystra, in which they covered themselves with sand, to dry up the oil or sweat. 6. The *palaestra*, properly so called, where they practised wrestling, the

pugilistic and other exercises. 7. The *sphæisterium*, or tennis court, destined for exercises where the ball was used. 8. Large unpaved *alleys*, which comprehended the space between the porticos and the walls, wherewith the main edifice was surrounded. 9. The *xysti*, which were covered porticos for the wrestlers in winter, or bad weather. 10. Other *xysti*, or open alleys for the summer, or fine weather, some of which were open, or planted with trees. 11. The *baths*. We know that such existed at the Greek gymnasia, but are not acquainted with their special structure or arrangements. 12. The *stadium*, a large space of semicircular form, covered with sand, and surrounded with seats for spectators.

As systematic as the arrangement of the building, was the staff of employés, who exercised various functions. The master of a gymnasium, called the *gymnasiarch*, had the care of all the youths belonging to the establishment for the exercise and formation of the body. The *gymnasiarch* had two officers under him, to assist him in the government of the gymnasium: the first named *xytarcha*, the second *gymnarcha*. The former was master of the *athletæ*, and presided over the wrestling; the second had the direction of all the exercises, taking care that they were performed in good time and manner, that they were not too severe, that the youths attempted nothing beyond their strength, and that nothing injurious might be done to their health. These regulations sufficiently characterise the *humane* character of Greek gymnastics, and fully refute the opinion of those who think, that bodily strength would necessarily make a person harsh or rough. The *pædotriba*, in fine, taught the different exercises practised in the gymnasium. Under these four principal officers were a number of subalterns, who exercised different functions, and bore special names.

As the gymnastic art was not only practised in every gymnasium, but exhibited in public on innumerable occa-

sions, it had been brought into a regular system, of which the following will give some idea. The different kind of exercises practised in the gymnasium may be reduced to two general classes, as they depend either on the action of the *body alone*, or require *external agents* or *instruments*. The former are chiefly of *two* kinds, *orchestice* and *palaestrice*. The *orchestice* comprehended dancing; cubistice, or the art of tumbling; sphaeristice, tennis, including all the exercises with balls. The *palaestrice* comprised all exercises coming under the appellation of palaestra, as vaulting, boxing, pancratia, hoplomachia, running, leaping, throwing the discus, the exercises of the javelin, and that of the hoop. The bodily exercises which depend more especially on the help of *external agents* may be reduced to the mounting the horse, riding in one sort of vehicle or other, swinging, and the art of swimming.

Not satisfied with the exercise and strengthening of the body, as effected by gymnastics, in which bathing was included, they sought for other means of imparting *tone* to their different organs, and thus arrived at the *unctions*, and the rubbing of the body,—an impulse inherent, after all, in human nature, as it is resorted to (at least the former) by several savage or half civilized nations. The unction of the body was done “to give the nerves an increased tone,” as Lucian (*de Gymnas.* c. 24) states. The ointment was called *ceroma*, and consisted either of simple oil, or a mixture of oil, wax, and dust. This operation the *athletæ* performed reciprocally one upon the other, and it was done by especial anointers, called *aliptæ* or *catraliptæ*. After the anointing of the body it was scoured or rubbed, which was also done by the *aliptæ*. During the operation the breath was to be retained, all the muscles to be kept in a state of tension, as to resist, as it were, the hands of the anointers, for the sake of making the oil penetrate the more intimately and to produce the more effect, as is stated by Plutarch “*de tuenda sanitate*.” After the *athletæ* or

gymnasts had been anointed, they were either bestrewed with sand or soil, or they rolled themselves in the sand, which apparently strange operation was to prevent the too copious excretion of sweat during the exercises, and also protecting the pores of the skin dilated by heat, from any sudden influence of wind or air. It may also, have been intended for the better cleansing of the body after the exercises had been concluded. For people of distinction or wealth, the ointment was made odoriferous and they were sprinkled with a fine sand or earth, brought from Egypt or Italy.

If the life and the training of the *athletæ* were of that kind, whereby gymnastics were raised to their highest perfection and even rigour; still most of the Grecian youth occupied themselves with bodily exercise within the precincts of the *gymnasia*, which, after all, seem to us to have been the *only* and exclusive adult public schools of that nation. The history of Greece is full of the lives of sublime heroes and sages, who like Epaminondas and even Alexander, after having spent their youth in the strengthening and the development of their body, performed afterwards most sublime achievements, and served the commonwealth most egregiously. Many amongst them reached a high, vigorous age, which they mostly owed to the soundness and strength of their bodily constitution.

Excellence in gymnastics was the chief ambition of the youth, as it opened to them a passage to the highest posts of honour; for not only was a conqueror in the Olympic games, in many cases, supported in splendour during his whole life, but he received an honorary crown, his name was immortalized in public songs, statues were erected to his memory, his victory was considered an era in the annals of his country, and in earlier periods he was ranked amongst the gods. It was for a long time the ambition of kings and princes to excel in them. During the best periods of Greece, all the youth were regularly

trained to the exercises of the Palæstra. In every town there was a gymnasium or school, for this and other branches of juvenile education, supported at the public charge, and furnished with baths, courts, race-grounds, and every other convenience. To these seminaries their young men must have resorted at a very early period, as we find, that even at the great games, at which all Greece attended, boys twelve years of age obtained prizes.

We have thus given, as we trust, a satisfactory description of the state of gymnastics amongst the Greeks, of which that of the Romans is but an impaired imitation, as this art became tainted with them by the introduction of gladiators and other *inhuman* performances. Still, gymnastics remained with this nation also, an important and *generally* diffused occupation and business of life. For, we find, amongst other feats, that Cato taught his own son to traverse the most rapid rivers and bays, Emperor Augustus learnt his nephew to swim, and Cæsar crossed rivers at the head of his legions—cases, which, compared with our present mode of life, show a pitiable difference and a dereliction of all precepts and impulses of nature.

GYMNASTICS IN THE MIDDLE AGES, AND THEIR REVIVAL IN MODERN TIMES.

The history of gymnastic exercises, public festivals and games in the middle ages, is yet to be written—still, there is no country in Europe, which did not possess some or other days or occasions, when the people went forth in the free air and fields to enjoy and practise some sort of bodily game or exercise. And if we inquire closer into the history and philosophy of gymnastic exercises, it would appear, that their paramount combination with public festivals appertains chiefly to the *Hellenic race*, and those nations which have derived their civilization from that source. Consequently, the whole of Europe, conquered and colonised by the Romans, exhibits remains of their amphitheatres and naumachias; and as soon as the effects of a subsequent irruption of the barbarians wore off, we perceive public festivals and gymnastic exercises connected therewith, reviving and resuscitating. In England there are traces, that both with the Saxons and Normans, sports, games and the chase were popular.

And thus we arrive at the middle ages, when the running at the quintain is already mentioned in a statute of Henry III., in the year 1254, as being practised by the young Londoners. Foot-balls were already *prohibited* (for some cause or other), under Edward III., in 1349. Amongst the numerous games mentioned copiously by the chroniclers of old England, we find swinging, balancing, stilt dancing, leaping, vaulting and bowling; in fine, the May-games and May-poles, the latter obviously of Roman and Druidic origin. Towards the end of the 16th Century, here also this fine resort of the mind of the middle ages came to a

stand-still, and *Stowe*, who lived at that time, has left some graphic memorials of this period of transition into modern luxury, idleness and indolence. The forenamed author, therefore, says revealingly, in his *Survey of London*:—
 “Why should I speak of the ancient exercises of the long-bow by the citizens of this city, now almost clean left off and forsaken? I over-pass it, for by the means of closing in of common grounds, our archers, for want of room to shoot abroad, creep into bowling alleys and ordinary dicing houses near home, where they have room enough to hazard their money at unlawful games.” And in another place:—
 —“Oh, what a wonderful change is this! our wrestlings at arms is turned to wallowing in coarsest sensuality, our courage to cowardice, our running to roytot, our bows into bowls, and our darts into dishes.”

These gymnastic festivals, if we may say so, extended to all parts of the country, and embraced every trade and occupation. “It had been the custom,” says a Chester antiquary, “time out of mind, for the shoemakers, yearly, on the Shrove Tuesday, to deliver to the drapers, in the presence of the Mayor of Chester, at the cross of the *Rodehee*, one ball of leather, called a foot-ball to play at from there to Common hall of the said city” The above game of the quintain was practised even at a pole stuck in the Thames. Of it, *Stowe* says the following:—“This exercise of running at the quintain was practised at London, as well in the summer as in the winter, but especially at the feast of Christmas. I have seen a quintain set upon Cornhill, near Leadenhall &c.”

But it seems, that on the Continent some gymnastic exercises (like the arts of the architect and mason, in the middle ages,) were combined and reduced into a system and certain rites of association, which were called fencing schools (*Fechterschulen*). There were two such associations in Germany, privileged and confirmed of old by several emperors, the one called the *Society of St. Marcus* at

Löwenberg, the other, that of the *Free-Fencers* of Greifenfelds. The Headman (*Hauptmann*) of the former, had his seat in Frankfort, the other in Prague, where also the archives (*Laden*) were kept, while the *Ober-Hauptmann* was always at the imperial residence, to plead and advocate their interests. The members of both Societies carried a uniform set of arms, and were obliged to know fencing and swinging (*Schwingen*); they observed similar fencing rules, and had similar fencing and vaulting laws, by which certain unfair attacks and thrusts were prohibited. Whoever wanted to become a master, was to be introduced to the brethren at a public and free fencing school, where he was tried in all knightly exercises (*Wehren*), "from the shortest to the longest, and from the longest to the shortest weapon, according to the rules of their art and their best might." Then, the opinion of those present was taken by the *Hauptmann*, and if this was affirmative, he was received, "a well merited master of the sword." He had then to swear an oath to observe all the laws appertaining to "the freedom of a master of the sword." It might appear, from this mode of reception, that these gymnastic associations were composed of men of the higher sorts of society, which, however, was not the case. The Society of the St. Marcus brothers was the oldest, that of the Free-fencers the most spread and numerous. Amongst the former were chiefly to be found, bakers, file-cutters, smiths, furriers, clothmakers &c.; amongst the Free-fencers were enrolled, turners, dyers, sweeps, hatters, cutlers, shoemakers, watchmakers &c. According to imperial privileges, a master of the sword could wear a sword at his side and a feather on his hat; he could practise knightly exercises, and attend tournaments on horseback (like the nobles). A more practical privilege was, the permission of holding everywhere fencing schools, and to exhibit publicly their art and dexterity. It is a curious fact, that these fencing fraternities, like those of the masons in the middle ages, laid also

great stress on the *moral* and *ethical* behaviour of their associates; they insisted on the honor, modesty, the good customs and manners, on the truth and faith of their initiated. Whoever acted contrary to their rules, was declared an unworthy master, and the usage of the sword was publicly interdicted to him. It is not exactly known, when and how these associations arose in Germany (they also probably existed in Italy), but it has been ascertained, that regular fencing schools existed at Nüremberg, as early as the year 1500, and in 1628 the fencing-house (*Fecht Haus*) was built, where this and other public spectacles and amusements were performed. Here, and in Augsburg, their rules and regulations emanated from the bourgomaster and the civic council.* Towards the middle and latter end of the last century, these gymnastic schools for the tradesmen and workmen, seem to have successively dwindled away, and finally subsided in the rising of a new world and system of society.

If it be correct, what has been uttered by an eminent statesman (Lord John Russell) in Parliament, that it takes thirty years in England before a useful and grand idea becomes thoroughly known, examined, discussed, and at last *accepted* by the public—there have passed now several lusters of that kind, without that the great idea of *physical education* and gymnastics had been carried out, since it had been first broached in some way or other. Although J. J. Rousseau may be called the great *starter* of this and numerous other useful and grand plans, still, it was the German *Salzmann* who put them first into practical execution at the educational establishment at Schnepfenthal, towards which the then Duke of Gotha gave him every aid—an institution, which, like the Philantropin of *Dessau*, carried the knowledge and importance of rational education over admiring and grateful Europe. It was at Schnepfenthal where *Gutsmuths* introduced *gymnastics*, and pub-

* G. F. Pommer (Bugeuhagen), Sammlung etc. Altenburg, 1752, 8vo.

lished several works on that subject. This establishment enjoyed a great vogue from 1785 until 1809, when Bonaparte had completely occupied and oppressed Germany. But the great idea of gymnastics failing in one place, re-appeared in another, as already several Prussian officers had been pupils at Schnepfenthal, and the labours of *Frederic Ludwig Jahn* were on the eve of appearing before the world. How this large-minded man introduced and inchoated gymnastics (called by him *Turnkunst*), we may listen to in his own words:—"In the fine spring-time of the year 1810, at first a few pupils went with me, on the Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when there was no school, in the fields and woods, but soon more and more. The numbers increased, and juvenile games and simple exercises were practised. So things went on up to the dog-days, when hosts of boys came together, who still soon afterwards again dispersed. Nevertheless, a certain nucleus had been formed, which stuck together as a first stock, even during winter, and with whom then, in the spring of 1811, the first *Turnplatz* was established in the Hasenheide, near Berlin." It was from this humble beginning that arose the numerous gymnastic schools (*Turnschulen*), which, up to the year 1819, increased and spread rapidly and wonderfully, but fell before the re-actionary spirit which then began to rule Germany. Professor Jahn himself was tried and imprisoned, but still treated with much leniency, nay even deference by the Prussian Government. But the cries of medical men and philanthropists became every day more urgent and urgent; and disease, sickness, debility physical and moral, began to spread amongst all classes to that extent,—that gradually the ban issued against *Turnkunst* and *Turnschulen* was loosened, and they now exist all over Germany, in a more or less unshackled and energetic state. But we hasten to conclude by saying, that England, France and the other Continental countries have also followed in this wake, and the only, yet the only

efficient step remains to be made, viz., "to introduce and establish gymnastics and physical efficiency, as an essential branch of national education, both public and private."

Considering, therefore, the great extent to which gymnastic exercise, under forms and circumstances most varied and diversified, had been carried on, both by the ancients, as even in the middle ages; we may well comprehend its vast effects on the health, constitution, and the general mind of the men of those times. Recalling to our memory, that *all* this has been then completely neglected, and what that neglect all implies within itself, we can really not wonder, that the physical condition of mankind has become so much impaired; that such a host of dire and pitiful maladies have made their appearance, that an equally melancholy complex of medicines and expedients had to be called into aid,—we may, we say, rather wonder, that things have not become even worse. But *benign* nature has put even to man's misfortunes and sufferings a merciful limitation, and it is within the ebb and flood of such events and changes of man's existence and being, that the great cycles of history are performed.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

The wonderful complex of matter, which we call an animal (human) organism and body, consists of a combination of, and a connexion between, different organic systems, whose constant play and manifestation constitutes *life*. The various systems, composing the human organism and its life, are—

I. Organs of *reception, digestion, assimilation*, and subsequent *excretion* of external substances, food and drink; to which, however,

I *a*, Cutaneous (resorption) and pulmonary *respiration* may be added.

II. Organs of *circulation and distribution* of blood and lymph, of which the heart, the blood and lymphatic vessels are the chief representatives.

III. Organs of *senses*, by which the human body communicates with, and influences the external world.

IV. Organs of *cerebration and nervation*, whereby, like by a galvanic stream, the whole organic complex is kept in constant vibration and intonation.

As our present purpose applies to the sphere and activity of the *muscular system*, we have not comprised it in the above classification, as it may also very appropriately be considered singly and separately. It is obvious, however, that there is absolutely no function of the organism, wherein, in some stage or other, muscular power does not come into play, and perform an important part. Hence, therefore, in this case, as in many others, the people's sayings—"this or that person is very weak;" or the contrary—"he is a very strong man"—do not mean only what the muscular strength or power may be, in one case or other; but

they imply as well, and very truly too, in almost all cases, the *general well* or *ill-being* of a person. The condition, therefore, of the muscular system, its elasticity and power, however they may be combined with, or have been impaired by, a variety of illness and derangement, are still the most tangible and obvious criterion and standard of the general health of man.

The concatenation and connexion between the various systems and organs of the human body are so intimate, that hardly any disease or illness is to be found, where, while one system is affected, the others may not, more or less, participate in this affection. Thence, in such cases, it is the province of the skilful healer, to recognise *that* system, whose derangement is paramount, and chiefly causes that of the others. It is in this respect that our present medicine is susceptible of improvement—even of affranchisement, as it is very obvious that there are many maladies, which will yield but to *one* or *other* of the present medical systems of allopathy, homœopathy, hydropathy, kinesitherapy, galvanism, or mesmerism.* But whichever of these medical systems will or may have been resorted to for the cure of *asthenic* diseases, designated commonly by the name of weakness, dejection of forces, &c. ; still, their ultimate effect will, conjointly with other improvements, be the *restitution of muscular vigour and power*. The purpose of the Gymnast does not interfere with any of those hitherto modes and systems of cure ; he takes up the patient at the moment that these curing methods have either removed the chief (organic) cause of malady, or when they have proved to be unavailing for procuring *perfect*, or at least *such* health, as is, after all, compatible with the whole state of the constitution of the patient.

After this more theoretical discussion, we pass to the

* We need hardly say, that the system of Gymnastics, and the expedients and apparatus adapted thereto, have no connexion whatever with the cure of acute diseases, fever, and the like, nor with the removal of organic defects &c. Our task is only the restoration of lost vigour, and still more the *preservation* thereof.

influence of the muscular system on the *whole complex* of the organism, and on the influence of *exercise* and *motion* on the strength and vigour of the muscular system.—It is undeniable, that the debility (or otherwise, abnormality) of the heart is *both* an indication of the languor of the whole of the animal functions (life), as well as the prolific source of most appalling and mostly fatal diseases. But there is undoubtedly a *reciprocity* of *cause* and *effect*, in the contractibility of this (the strongest) muscle of the human body; a slighter and less energetic influx of blood may confine and not sufficiently excite and fill up the cavities of the heart, and thus successively impair still more its energy and propulsive power, leading eventually to a less vigorous and fulsome circulation of the blood through all the tissues of the organism. If thus the rhythm and the energy of circulation have been impaired, all that great process of blood-transmutation in the lungs, as well as all these various assimilating processes throughout the whole body, must suffer. This, we think, is the real genesis of so many heart and asthenic diseases, mostly originating in a languid vital process,—*brought on*, in almost all cases, by a neglect and disuse of our physical powers. Here, therefore, man's *will* must be called into action, and by a forced injection or propulsion of more blood in the heart's cavities (muscles), they will become again more irritated, extended, and filled up, and thus again revived and strengthened. An *inverse* process to the above-described is therefore to be engendered, and this can never be done otherwise than by *muscular motion*, artificially by gymnastics. And, thus, we think we have adequately explained the remedial (healing or restoring) qualities of muscular activity on the *general process* of animal life.

On the other hand, it hardly requires any demonstration, that a variety of maladies and debilities now make their appearance, which either cannot be cured at all, or only by means, the resorting to which exceeds the opportunity

or the competency of many patients thus affected; as, for instance, the protracted use of some foreign baths, change of climate &c. But it is one of the most providential and deeply-wrought arrangements of the human (animal) organism, that whereas we can *not* reach nor command our digestive, respiratory, or even nervous power; we possess still means by which we *can* indirectly reach, command, and improve them at *will*—and this is by the use of our (voluntary) muscular system, thus again arriving at the great mystical influence of muscular and gymnastic exercise.

It remains now to explain, in conclusion, the very process and nature of muscular motion (exercise). And thus we say, first, that it is one of the beneficent contrivances of man's organization, that all the voluntary functions of the animal organism are capable of being increased and potencized by their adequate use and exercise. Thus, the huntsman will not only be a swift runner and climber, but his very senses of sight and hearing will become highly developed and improved &c. The muscular system, especially, is capable of the utmost perfectibility, as we know from the numerous cases recorded thereof in ancient and modern times. But taking into account what has been said before, and considering the vast extent of the muscular system in man, and its co-operation in and influence upon almost all, if not absolutely all other functions of animal life, it becomes clear, from another point of view, that muscular vigour and development will necessarily imply that of all other systems, and that if an impairing thereof has taken place, it can be again restituted by a wise and well-regulated *use and development* of (voluntary) *muscular action*; a remedy accessible to all capacities and stations of men.—The action and life of muscles, which mostly appear during their use and motion, may be thus explained: The *elements* of the muscles consist of minutest fibres of an either beaded or cylindrical form, which

lay parallel and unbranched, near to each other ; and whose primitive *bundles* are combined together by a transparent, tough fluid.—The vital *properties* which appertain to the muscles, besides those common to all animal substances, are *sensibility* and *contractibility*. The latter is the *essential* property of the muscular fibre.—They are contracted (move), whenever they themselves, or their motory nerves are excited (irritated) in any way. The contractibility of the muscles is subject to the general rules of animal excitability (*Reizbarkeit*). *—If the muscles be but seldom contracted (moved) by internal (willed) excitement, their power and force decreases ; but every considerable exertion also impairs the capability for the repetition thereof for some time, and causes lassitude. Excitement and quiet are, therefore, required conjointly for the preservation and increase of muscular power.—Very important, also, is the consensus (*Mitbewegung*) of the muscular system, viz. : that organic law and arrangement of the human body, which causes, that if one set or system of muscles be moved, a consensual activity of others is (involuntarily) called into play.—The organic muscles also, are subject to the law of association and consense. And thus, the motion of voluntary muscles has also an influence on those of the intestinal canal ; and the more we neglect muscular exercise, the easier torpidity in the intestinal duct is brought on ; and every one knows how favourable muscular motion acts on the regularity of the motion of the intestinal canal, and the regularity of excretions. (*Müller's Handbuch der Physiologie, passim.*)—The energy of muscular contraction is determined (other things being equal) by the supply of arterial blood, which the muscle receives. The influence of this supply of arterial blood is twofold : it supplies the materials for the nutrition of the tissue ; and it furnishes the supply of oxygen required for the *metamor-*

* We have derived the foregoing, and some subsequent data, from the physiological works of Professor *Johann Müller* of Berlin, and Professor *Carpenter* ; the best books extant on this important science.

phosis of the tissue, which is probably an essential *condition* of the generation of its contractible form.—As the oxygen is taken in through the lungs, and as the greater part of it is thrown off, when united with carbon, into carbonic acid, by the same channel; we should find a very close correspondence between the amount of muscular *power* developed in an animal, and the *quantity* of oxygen consumed in its respiration, and this is in reality the case. (*Dr. Carpenter.*) This, in fine, leads us to the *increase* of animal *heat* produced by muscular motion, a most essential healing and vivifying process of animal economy; this again, to the greater vitality imparted to the respiratory process of the skin &c.

Beautiful and most ingenious as late researches and experiments on muscular motion are, still, we can (here also) not say, that we have *explained* it, or that we can properly *understand* it; such being the province not of antropocentrical, but of theocentrical knowledge. If we come to know, that there are muscular motions, of which, as in quick running, speaking, or piano-playing, 2,000 are performed in a *minute*, the limitation of our mental powers becomes quite apparent. That also what we call *voluntary* motion, and muscles appertaining to voluntary motion, are ideas far from being logical and precise. We *can*, if we *purpose* to do so, make some or other motion of our body *voluntary*, quite so; but in most cases, the process is a very different one. A person, for instance, wants to rise from his seat &c. In such and similar cases, there is a certain propensity or wish arising within us, but this internal propensity and the outward execution are *simultaneous*; we do not think, and have no *time* nor occasion to think or to direct our *will* anyhow, anywhere!—the act is done somehow, we do not know how. Still, there is, after all, but *one* life-manifestation; *one* life, vibrating and heaving, as it were, in a diversity of co-ordinates, of which muscular motion is *one*—all equally enygmatic and inaccessible to human ken.

CURVATURES OF THE SPINE—IN THE FEMALE SEX.

If we consider, that it is on a *surface* of less than *one* square foot on which the human body is supported, not only standing, but in a variety of most complicated movements, nay, evolutions—a feat which could not be accomplished by any *mechanical* contrivance, however ingenious; we may judge at once, that such an apparatus must be combined most profoundly and skilfully. It is astonishing also to think what shocks, encroachments, and sins, that (frail) human body can bear and endure, either wholly unscathed, or restoring itself with most astonishing speed and energy. It is only when (as is now the case) generation after generation have swerved from the path of nature and its holy ordinances, that ‘the very poles of human destination, as a physical being, become inverted, and that nature, assailed and, as it were, provoked and scorned, avenges the transgression of her holy dictates, and showers upon poor deluded humanity that host of evils and ailments we are now afflicted with.’

Amongst the most appalling and lethal maladies, are those of the vertebral column—especially in the *female sex*, destined, as it has been by the Creator, to cheer and to sweeten, by its enchantment, the manifold cares and labours of stern and striving man. What a sorrow to mothers and relatives, and to the unfortunate patient *herself*, to see that “form divine,” shortly before so erect, and stately, and commanding—at once bending, and fading, and drooping like a nipped flower; now the object of innermost compassion, which shortly before was the very summary of parental hope, trust, and exultation. We feel this sorrow-

ful situation, and shall endeavour to impress our feelings on the mothers of present mankind; and if, in other places of this work, we have insinuated that it is the *humbler* classes which are cut and sawed down, and chiseled up by the instruments of modern surgery, the diseases of the spine affect both the nobler sex, and the higher ranks of society.

If we consider the build of the vertebral column of the higher animals, as well as man, there is nothing in the whole of the organism which can be conceived deeper wrought or finer executed; for no appliance, fancied to be made of steel and diamond, would answer a similar purpose. The human spine is composed of a bead, as it were, of bones (the *vertebræ*), which, although single and separate of themselves, yet are so combined, by intervening cartilages and a great number of ligaments, that they form an almost indis severable piece of workmanship. But besides these two connecting substances, another numerous variety of muscles is yet attached to and surrounding them, which by their various forms, sizes, and attachments, not only contribute towards the solidity of the vertebral column, but effect those many movements and evolutions this part of the body is destined to perform. Some of these ligaments and muscular contrivances are quite wonderful, and such as excite the admiration of every sensible observer. Notwithstanding, this wonderful complicated machine is, as said before, *proof* against all those uses, abuses, and encroachments it is subject to, conjointly with other parts of the body, unless they have reached the *ne plus ultra* of nature's holy endurance.

The chief causes of the maladies of the spine arise from causes either *internal* or *external*. The *internal* causes are maladies affecting the *whole* organism, as rachitis, scrofula &c.; the *external* causes of spine maladies arise mostly from an unnatural, sedentary habit of life, and consequent *disuse* of the muscles of the spine, and the whole body. And

here another mysterious and enigmatic observation strikes our mind. We may first put it theoretically and hypothetically. *Could* any rachitic or scrofulous predisposition develop itself, *if* the patient, whenever this appears or is apprehended, (and therefore in some cases in the age of infancy) were to be thought to use, exercise, and therefore improve and strengthen the muscles of the back, and the whole body? We are *à priori* convinced, that these two conditions of the organism—a similar diathesis, and increasing vigorous exercise, are *incompatible*, and that vitality would surely conquer in this case sickness and decay's tendency. But we may convert this theoretic hypothesis into a practical axiom. Wherever *is* muscular strength and vigour, rachitis, scrofula &c. can *not* coexist. Moreover, present medicine possesses some adequate remedies for the above diseases, which, whenever they *will* act beneficially, *will* of course *strengthen* the limbs and muscles of the patient. Giving, therefore, to these medicines against scrofula, rachitis &c. every due, our object is, that that very object which these medicines may ultimately produce, should be attempted *directly*; if with infants, by the very *gentle* gymnastics characterised in our foregoing pages. Here ample room for an Institution for rachitic and scrofulous children is left, which for the poorer classes could be combined with the *cruches*, *salles d'asile* &c. And as *nature-life*, to which these children are to be trained, is *self-supporting* (!)—a variety of little industry could be introduced here, to defray the expenses of these poor victims of our boasted civilization.

The *external* causes of maladies and distortions of the spine, especially in the female sex, are to be adverted to next. These, we repeat, are solely to be sought for in the disuse of the whole muscular complex, of which the spine is the very centre and motor. This portion of the human body has a bi-lateral arrangement thus, that two corresponding halves of activity are placed around and

along the spine. With ligaments and muscles so very numerous, minute, and complicated, encroachment and derangement become much easier than in the more bulky and simpler muscles of the chest and the extremities. In nature-life, however, and anything approaching it, things go on quite smoothly. Amongst the *one million* of muscular movements which the dairymaid, the gardeness, the bakeress &c. must daily make, even in the way of apprenticeship into trade in earlier age, the proportion of muscular activity balances itself to a very nicety; besides, if amongst the above number of *daily* muscular movements, even a *few* should go the wrong way, if we may say so, this becomes balanced by the grand total of muscular motions. Differently, however, do affairs stand with our present townspeople, or those who, even in the country, strive to ape the follies and prejudices of townspeople. Here the young *lady*—poor, pretty, innocent girl, is pent up and bent up, day after day, month after month, to learn some lesson of Greek or Roman history (very useful subjects in their way), or some fancy needlework, the piano &c. But nature will not allow things to go on in that way. Instead of the one million of daily muscular exercises (on the widest range) of nature-life, *only* fifty thousand are resorted to, and those of a very limited extent and limited power.* As soon, however, as the grand equilibrium of the muscles and motions of the trunk, especially the spine, is slackened or impaired, some muscles take the predominance over those which have become unused or weakened. Then, of course, nature is forced to perform a wrong and anomalous part, and to adapt itself (*nolens volens*) to the conditions of life, such as they have been made by un-nature; the weaker muscles slacken, impair, and collapse, and those which are anyway better take the lead, by eminently acting and dragging in *one*

* Dr. Forbes mentions from his own observation the case of a boarding school, in which there was not one girl, who had been there two years, that was not more or less crooked. He adds, scarcely a single girl that has been at a boarding-school for two or three years, returns home with unimpaired health.—*Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*.

direction; *and* thus the head, the neck, the shoulders, and in fine, the spine, acquire one of those numberless malpositions or mal-formations, so very many families now bewail in their dearest and most beloved daughters. No Greek, nor Latin, nor any piano-play will compensate for such dire mishap—as one hour of robust health is worth a wilderness of dreams and fancies.

If, to conclude, the mal-positions and mal-formations of this part of the body (spine and hips) are left unheeded and unhealed for any length of time, the mal-placement of the vertebral column will, in fine, affect either the ligaments, or even the bones, or at last, the medullary cord, (one of the most mysterious and important components of the human body), and produce maladies, for which *death* is the better and more charitable issue — —

But let us pass, as quickly as possible, from these *night-sides* of present society, to that which has still remained unscathed and unimpaired. Let us consider those numbers of the “fairest amongst the fair,” who adorn and enliven our cottages, our smaller cities and villages, up to the remotest corners of these isles. They would stare and laugh at the evils and pains of refined civilization, to which, happily, they have remained complete strangers. We have so often, nay, constantly, referred to nature-life, that we do not require but to repeat here, that “wherever you see a strong, well-made, and stately female, you may be sure to see one who has adhered to a greater simplicity and sobriety of physical and mental life!” And they have been right. With any female, at least those who intend to enter into married life, health and strength (and therefore a comely bodily appearance,) are not accessory, nor even important, they are with them the *most* important requisites.* But the disuse of muscular exercise is the more blameable here, as nature and society have assigned to

* *Theophrastus* states that “the Ephori of Sparta condemned their king, Archidamus, to a fine, because he had married a very little (short) wife, saying that she would give them not kings, but *kinglets*!”

woman an *active* part in the occupations and concerns of the *household*. Here, again, we have given way to an inconceivably stupid dereliction of nature, and the customs of ancient times. It is a well-known fact, that in ancient Greece, nay, even in more luxurious Rome, the first dames of the land were occupied in spinning and weaving—occupations which might appear very light; but if we consider what we have gathered from the work of Professor Müller, on the nature of *censensical* muscular exercise, we shall find, that these easy occupations still imply the use of a vast number of muscles, and that no female will be able to spin for any length of time, whose body and stamina are not perfectly vigorous and healthy. Here, therefore, is the first *preventive* of any spine or other disease, viz., a determined *reversion* to the household occupations of our ancestors, to which, of course, the garden, the field, the orchard, the meadow, the poultry-yard and the dairy are to be added. And in this place we may adduce the example of Miss *Harriet Martineau*, one of the cleverest ladies in this land, who, even after modern civilization and bodily inactivity had nigh ruined her, knew how to emerge from a sick bed of many years, and to revert to the nature-life of the meadow, the field, and the garden.*

But a host of ideas attaches itself to a subject of such magnitude, as the health (and well-being) of a whole generation. Considering the human being from a more elevated and general point of view, *two systems*, as it were, may be discerned in its composition and constitution, the *muscular* and the *nervous*. The former, being the more bulky and material, attaches itself more to the concerns of the earth (and clay); the nervous, ranges and aspires towards the upper regions of the world and its life. Although this division proceeds from a physical, or physiological basis; still, it is the life and history of humanity, which is comprehended within these limits. It is obvious, that the

* Miss H. M. is not only an excellent authoress, but a very expert mower and haymaker.

muscular pole of life was prevalent with the nations of antiquity, while we moderns have yielded, preponderately, to the nervous pole of life. Thence, our daughters and sisters are, or will be (pre-eminently) sentimental, refined—unhappy! Because it is a pitiful sentimentality indeed, where the physician, the druggist, and ultimately, the operative surgeon, have to perform a chief part. The nervous tendency of the age manifests itself, therefore, ultimately also, in an overstraining or misdirection of our mental faculties, which end, in many cases, in insanity and self-destruction. It is a strange sign of the times, that while all the lives of Plutarch do not contain one such case, the first geologist and the first tragedian of England are the inmates of asylums, and statesmen, painters and literati, here and abroad, leave this life by their own hands.

Our readers will, we beg, excuse us for having broached what may seem an alien subject, but which bears strongly on the dereliction of mere *nerve-life*, which we are advocating. Reverting, for the last time, to the subject of female education, the affections and malformations of the spine, we shall make a last and plain appeal to mothers, elder sisters, guardians and relatives of our female children and maidens. We repeat, that the bodily appearance and perfection of a female is, if not her chiefest, certainly one of her chiefest portions. There are, as we stated in page 8 of this work, people of all conditions and both sexes, who attain a high and healthful age by a combination of adventitious circumstances, without any systematic appliance of gymnastics whatever. Still, their number is small, and becomes every day smaller still. We would not wish to intimidate our female readers, still, the proportion of tall, stout, stately maidens, is rapidly decreasing, especially amongst townspeople. It becomes the duty of every sensible and loving parent to provide against such a contingency. We exhort them to trust no more, as has been

done mostly up to the present time, to mere chance and eventuality. The times for so doing *have passed*. Children of the female sex should, from their tender age, be kept to attend to the duties of the house; they ought to be kept hardy and active, and the gymnasium and gymnastic exercise be made an essential ingredient of female education. Conjointly with the inquiry, what progress Emily or Mary have made in geography, history, or the piano, we ought also to inquire how much they have gained in weight, how far they can run in the park, the garden, the lane, or the square &c. As the general run of boarding-schools owe such a frightful character, to the testimony of one of our most learned physicians (Dr. Forbes), none ought to be one single day longer without possessing, at least, one of our *Gymnastic Polymachinons*—an instrument which combines a variety of most useful and gentle exercises, yet capable of increasing intensity, with a small bulk, easy placement and a moderate price.

THE MOST ESSENTIAL IMPLEMENTS AND EXERCISES OF THE MODERN GYMNASIUM.

As the idea of gymnastics, as an essential branch of (modern) national education, is yet, *embryo-like*, slumbering in the minds of some philosophers and philanthropists, so equally no plan yet exists of what the *modern* gymnasium is to be, especially if once combined with national festivals, as a branch again of national *re-creation*—subjects, however, alien to this essay. The fancy, nevertheless, of gymnasiasts has prompted them towards some extraordinary proposals: as, for instance, Colonel Amoros, who was many years Director of the Paris Normal Gymnasium, wished that a mount (hill) of 100 feet should be raised, whereon rock declivities and ravines might be formed, for the due exercise of the pupils &c. Amongst the gymnasiums highly spoken of is that established by Colonel Amiani, at Milan, of which nothing like has hitherto existed in England. As, however, *our* chief object is *health* through gymnastics, we may abstract from those complicated contrivances and feats, on which some other advocates of bodily exercise have laid too much stress; the more so, as those very feats, while they aim at and exhibit the prevalent development and strength of certain muscles, or set of muscles, preclude, as it were, that very *general* development of the body, which ought to be the great aim of *every* sensible person. As, in fine, our present work is not an instruction in gymnastics, but a *rationale* of that science and art, it will suffice to say a few words on *some* of the apparatus commonly used in gymnastic establishments at the present day:—

The Horizontal Bar.—This is one of the most simple and useful instruments in gymnastics, as by taking hold of and swinging on it, we may bring into action all the muscles of the arms, chest, abdomen, back, loins, and legs. It consists of a horizontal round bar, two inches in diameter and about six feet long, made of ash and placed between two uprights fixed firmly in the ground, with holes in each, opposite to one another, of such a shape that the bar can be placed and removed at will. Thus, it can be lowered to the height of a little child and raised to that of a full-grown person.

The Parallel Bars.—Two bars, each supported on two different upright posts, are placed parallel to one another. There are a variety of exercises to be done on this instrument, all tending, also, towards the development of the chest, extensor muscles of the arms, the muscles of the back, abdomen &c.

The Climbing Rope.—By it a variety of exercises are to be performed, not only in climbing &c., but by swinging, jumping &c. ; for young children it is very beneficial, and a gradual development takes place without any possible danger.

The Climbing Pole.—This is the accompanying instrument to the preceding, and is generally much more easily overcome by beginners. The same muscles, as in the *climbing rope*, are brought into action. When pupils have become sufficiently advanced, then, as in every other instrument, exercises of a far more difficult nature are to be resorted to.

The Running Board.—This is an instrument of very simple construction, but possessing very useful properties. It is chiefly adapted for the legs and feet, calling into action their various muscles in a most beautiful and energetic manner, at the same time inducing the particular notice of children, through the liveliness required to perform the different movements. The instrument in

question consists of a board, or two or three boards screwed firmly together, to form one of about four feet wide by two inches in thickness ; it is to be placed on the incline at an angle of about 45 degrees ; the length to be about 13 feet.

The Triangle.—Of all the gymnastic instruments for the development of the muscles, especially those of the chest, arms, shoulders and back, the triangle is that which merits the preference on every account, because it presents the incalculable advantage of being able to be placed almost anywhere without inconvenience. It is with the help of this instrument, that we can instruct children of both sexes in a very short time to move their body in various ways, either by the help of the arms, or by the help of the legs. Besides the advantages which it presents of strengthening children without the least danger, even from the age of six years, it still offers for the members of a family a variety of pleasurable changes. The instrument in question is formed of a pole or bar of very dry ash, three feet long by one inch-and-a-half in diameter ; each of the ends is fixed to a cord, the length of which ought to be proportionate to the height of the apartment, in the centre of which it is placed. The two cords are of course continued upwards and joined together over an eye or ring of iron, to prevent the wearing out of the ropes ; this is then fixed to a hook of strong iron, which is to be firmly screwed into one of the main beams of the ceiling, and in order to prevent the ropes from twisting we have recourse to a swivel, single or double, to which the ropes are hooked.

THE GYMNASTIC POLYMACHINON.

If we cast an occasional retrospect at the range of thought and fact laid down in these pages, we shall find a curious contraction and lessening of the *area*, on which the physical life of man is successively performing. That of the nature-man in the forest, the fen, the field and meadow ; then the more concentrated feats of the Greek

and Roman games; the archery grounds of the middle ages. Subsequently, the stage still contracts in the gymnastic hall and room of modern times; and as if this pigmy shrinking of man's physical efforts were not yet sufficient in this *involution* process,* a still smaller space has been called for by the actual circumstances of society; and as everything which *is* to be, *is*—it has been *found* in the above-named useful and well-conceived machinery.

Although, as with some other inventions, other parties may also claim a share thereof, the credit of having started and improved the *Polymachinon* cannot be denied to Captain Chiosso, which has been now constantly used at both gymnastic establishments for upwards of 12 years. It consists of a case of wood, one foot six inches square and eight feet six inches high, and standing erect and mounted upon rollers, so that it may be moved easily from place to place. This case contains a very ingenious contrivance, by which a number of sets of weights can be put in motion by way of pulleys and gutta-percha ropes attached thereto, and by which a number of motions and exercises of the body are called forth. The *principal* are the following:—

The Down-Traction Exercise, imitating the movements of the under-sawyer in a pit. It calls into action the whole complex of muscles of the arm and the pectoral muscles.

The Upward-Traction Exercise, which, while it employs and exercises all the muscles required by the former practice, puts also in motion those of the back and part of the hips. The muscles of the arms, in raising them, are thus acted upon, whilst in keeping them extended the extensors are called into play.

The Extension Exercise is different from the two preceding, inasmuch, by it we strengthen the muscles of the chest and the arms, independently of any other. Its effect is most beneficial in expanding the chest and throwing the

* The *evolution* processes of gymnastics will form the concluding part of this essay.

shoulder blades perfectly back; the muscles acted upon are the pectoral and triceps muscles of the arm &c.

The Seated Prone and Supine Exercise.—This brings into action all those muscles which are used whilst rowing in a boat. The influence of this exercise on the various muscles of the back, such as the trapezius, longissimus dorsi, erector spinæ, and all such as have a direct tendency in stretching the body, when returning to the erect position, is very great.

Lateral Traction Exercise.—The chief object of this exercise is that of strengthening and developing those muscles which are placed at the sides of the body, such as the oblique muscles of the abdomen, the quadratus, the intercostals &c.; as also in raising the hand with the cord, the elevators of the shoulder-blades are acted upon.

The Brachial Rotatory Exercise.—This is a faithful imitation of the movement performed whilst turning a windlass with one hand, in a direction from the body,—not towards it, and has the advantage of using both arms at the same time, or alternately. The action upon all the muscles of the shoulders, the shoulder-blades, arms and chest is most effectually carried out. The movement, of course, can be reversed at pleasure.

The Crouching Exercise.—This is so called from the body from an erect position being allowed to crouch, or become seated on the heels, by fluting the legs, which of course, by an alternate exercise, calls into play most vigorously the various muscles of the back and the extensors of the legs, as also the erector muscles of the head or the trunk.

From this cursory description of the above *Gymnastic Instrument*, it is easy to perceive, that there is hardly any motion and exercise of the body which it does not provide for, and therefore, no disuse or misuse of any portion of the muscular system which it will not guard against. The most complete kinds of this instrument are, of course, the most

preferable; but when either want of space or economy may demand a smaller instrument, they are made to suit every convenience, and if a machine contain even only three or four of the movements, it will still effect much good, and answer many purposes. Such machines ought to exist in every *nursery** throughout the land, and in every workshop where sedentary trades are pursued, as it is clear, that in this way every few minutes of leisure could be employed in taking a healthful exercise, which, besides, will afford children much amusement, and even mental recreation. Another most important advantage would be conferred on patients labouring under many asthenic, languid, and mental diseases, by the Polymachinon being introduced into the hospitals and lunatic asylums. It is not on our own authority that we make this statement, as it has become known of late that at the Hospital for Children, at Paris, an especial gymnasium (!) has been established, which has been attended by so many beneficial results, that the civic authorities have taken up the subject, and extended their patronage to it.

We need not, on this occasion, say more on the many other instruments and appliances to be introduced in the *modern gymnasium*.

* This [apparently eccentric] plan has been carried out, for some years past, at Buckingham Palace, where gymnastic exercise is resorted to very regularly and perseveringly, by the whole Royal Family, down to the very *infant*.

RULES AND PRECAUTIONS FOR GYMNASTIC EXERCISE.

Gymnastics, we repeat, are but the copying and the artificial systematization of the nature-life of man. In this a hundred circumstances, appertaining both to external nature and the constitution of the organism—besides a certain instinct and tact, lead the individual step by step, from year to year, to an appropriate use of his physical powers, and therefore to their perfect development and strength. It is not to be feared that the little infant, creeping first on the floor of a rude homestead, or in the grounds around it, will over-exert itself by reaching too great a distance. It is not to be feared, that a sudden change of temperature or weather will give him cold, or rheumatism, as it has been either by very imperceptible degrees that it has acquired such or such forces, or has, from the very birth, been accustomed and hardened to the influence of surrounding nature. But all and everything which benign Nature teaches, and impels the nature-man to do and to avoid, is to be known and observed here by dint of experience and consciousness; and many an attempt to introduce gymnastics into families or communities has failed, on account of these weighty considerations having been neglected. And surely, one single case where gymnastics have not produced any effect, or have been even found detrimental on account of being practised without a full knowledge of the laws of nature and the organism of man, have had greater weight than a hundred others, where (either by accident, or a wise and prudent direction) they *have* produced all the desired effect. The transforming and converting of *instinct*, however, into *conscious experience*,

is a subject more difficult than many people are willing to acknowledge.

HYGIENISTIC AND THERAPEUTIC GYMNASTICS.

Whoever will begin gymnastic *exercise*, or gymnastic *cure*, must, *under all circumstances*, be free from any organic disease of a purely *topical character*, such as sores or ulcers, and the like. In fact, any other disease, even of a trifling character (except *that for which gymnastics are to be used*), is first to be removed, at least deprived of its serious character, else this expedient, instead of being beneficial, will act detrimentally. Amongst the more trifling ailments to be removed, we reckon also carious and painful teeth, which always produce a certain amount of irritation of the nervous system.

After the body of the pupil has been thus trimmed and purified for bodily lore, the garment is to be taken into consideration. We have known swellings of parts of the ribs produced by the wearing of too tight braces; and the unreasonable and overstrained lacing of the female sex (a rich source of many a subsequent ailment and disease), is quite incompatible with the free and easy exercises of the gymnasium. But neither do we advocate that easy and slovenly way of dressing, which some persons might think to be natural. Nature—sublime and thoughtful Nature—observes in all her operations and processes a certain nicety and conciseness, which it is well for man to imitate. The dress of the gymnast ought to fit well, without any unnatural and hindersome straining, or confining and compressing of the body. On the other hand, the muscular power is *supported* and assisted by well-fitting garments, and becomes more apt to perform the many exercises and evolutions of gymnastic art. A complete undressing, or changing of dress, especially in the beginning, we are much averse to, for many reasons, especially as an inducement to the catching of cold &c.

As with many persons the entering a gymnasium may imply a complete changing of their habits—the turning over a new leaf of life, as it is called—we may first allude to *a few vicious* habits of children, which will mar any beneficial effect of artificial bodily exercise. Such is, for instance, the habit of strongly leaning or pressing the chest against the table or desk, while writing. Youth indulging in this habit will unavoidably injure their chest, by making it flat and narrow. In such and similar bad habits, as pinching, or twisting of the fingers &c., people do not seem to consider what such mal-practices amount to. Suppose a young person to sit every day only four hours at his table, occupied in writing, or other study or occupation. This makes, in the year, upwards of 1,200 hours, during which time the tender bones and cartilages of the chest are pressed against a hard piece of wood. The effects of such a practice are obvious. Having broached these apparently minor and solitary cases, the diet and whole mode of life of the gymnastic pupil are to be alluded to—subjects, however, which appertain rather to the general domain of physical education and dietetics, and are to be found in books of that kind. One subject, nevertheless, we must allude to more especially, as being most essential, we mean *temperance and moderation* in the enjoyment of all appetites and animal propensities. Without this also, all the gymnastics of the world, like all the medicine of the world, will be of *no avail*. As the aim of gymnastics is the improvement and increase of the physical forces of man, a person neglecting the above sacred rules of life resembles one who, wishing to accumulate a treasure, crams, on one hand, his coffers with useless rubbish, and throws, on the other, his money out of the window. Moreover, muscular exercise requires a great amount of nervous influence and activity, which is employed in the greater vivifying and potencizing of the whole organic system; and we all know that those nature-men, who employ their physical powers in any vehement or vigorous exercise,

be it hunting, the chase, or other more mechanical work, neither keep late hours, nor indulge in any other vicious extravagance, but enjoy a balmy and refreshing sleep, to rise again with regenerate and fresh vigour. As, we repeat, gymnastics are only a copying and an artificial systematization of the nature-life, we can never expect to reap the beneficent effects of the exercise of *nature*, if we mix it up with the follies, the vices, or at least the errors of *un-nature*.

Having thus alluded to some of the preliminary instructions for young or beginner gymnasts, we have now to state some general leading principles of equal import. The system of gymnastics which we advocate, does not imply in itself the acquisition of any especial or extraordinary bodily skill or acquirement; this we leave with the arts especial to which they belong; our sole great aim and motto is—"health and vigour by bodily exercise." We deprecate, therefore, all far-fetched, complicated, and still more, dangerous instrumentation, and are convinced that the main aim of gymnastics can be attained by a limited number of judiciously-selected implements and contrivances. On the other hand, we are also far from the wish that gymnastics should be considered as a mere game and pastime, to be taken up accidentally and carelessly, without any system or consequentiality. We believe, on the contrary, that gymnastics are to be practised, as every other educational agency, with serenity of purpose, and with a deep sense of the importance they can and will confer on every one, using them in this way. We are none of those who think, that gymnastics ought to be combined and connected with any system or principle of politics, or ethics, or art &c.; yet exercising, as they do, the greatest influence over the destinies of civilized society, every one practising them with due consideration, will not fail to feel their beneficial effects on his principles and morals, and every acquirement of his whole being.

With the exception of those few persons, who may begin

the practice of gymnastics for the acquirement of mere bodily agility, being as it were in full health and vigour, a case very rare now-a-days, with the exception of these few persons, *security* from danger and accident, nay, even of any slight inconvenience, is another great principle we advocate. To attain this, a great variety of rules and precautions, all based on physiological and dietetic principles, are to be observed. The *weaker* the person, whether from tender or advanced age, or suffering from any ailment, either still existing or scarcely overcome—the more strictly and vigorously should those rules be observed.

The time of day, at which gymnastics are most beneficially practised, is of no great importance, except always the hottest hours of a sultry summer's day, especially if the exercises are to take place in the open air and in an unsheltered place. The time shortly following meals, is not to be chosen for exercise; but equally is to be avoided (especially for the weak and delicate) a period of the day when the body may be rather exhausted by previous fasting. One hour and a half after meals may be the most appropriate time for bodily practice and exercise. But we have also particularly to observe here, that as gymnastics are an exercise of the body, which most people are unaccustomed to, they ought to take ample and substantial nourishment, and an increased appetite is mostly the first symptom that these exercises are producing some beneficial results.

As security and safety from any incident is the chief rule of hygienistic (educational) and therapeutic gymnastics, it follows, that “we have always to begin with the *simplest* and *most easy* exercise; to proceed most carefully and not pass to any more violent, until by gradual practice, the preceding has become one quite easy of performance, even if repeated to a certain reasonable number.” Of this the gymnasiarch and masters will have to decide. As it is, however, most essential to impart to gymnastics the greatest degree of a *certainty* of efficacy, which if not

marred, may at least be retarded, by what we may call rather incidents than accidents; we may observe, that every rational being still retains much of that, which in animals, we call instinct. We are mostly forewarned and repulsed from what will injure or hurt us, a *gift* of nature the *gifted* possess to the highest degree. Cicero, or some other Roman writer says, that at a certain age, every one ought to be his own physician; which saying, I am inclined to apply to that deep and most eloquent nature-instinct we have of the beneficial or untoward effects of things or actions upon us; which, sad to say, we so often allow to be drowned by the sway of our passions and ill propensities. We return, however, to our subject, by saying, that most persons will, in the practice of gymnastics, *feel* what motion or what repetition of motions may be detrimental to them—a subject most essential with those of an advanced age, or the infirm. The movements of the upper extremities can hardly lead to any such consequences; but whenever the motions of the spine, or the hips are concerned, with persons whose back is weak, as it is commonly termed, great caution is required. All this leads us again to that fundamental rule of gymnastics, always “to begin with the exercise most simple and easy, and not to pass from that to another more difficult and complicated, until the former has become quite easy of performance.” This admonition cannot be repeated too often.

To this great caution, however, is to be added that, which is the second great rule of our art—a great *perseverance* and *progressiveness*, a tempered ambition, in fine, to attain a certain aim before us, viz., perfect or increased health and vigour. So, from day to day, from week to week, we must aim at constant progressiveness, unceasingly and uninterruptingly. But here, a great many exceptions will or may take place, which are all to be taken into consideration; in fine, rule second is always to be overruled by the first. Because, mark well, there arrive

periods of re-action of the body and system, when *nature*, great and benign nature, is perhaps performing some beneficent work, in which she will not be interrupted. Such periods, when gymnastic exercise is to be much relaxed or interrupted, will surely and perhaps repeatedly arrive, especially with the weak, the advanced in age, the invalid &c. A cold will, in many cases, interrupt the train of such exercise; but, after any such interruption the attempt should be repeated with renewed vigour. The acquiring, or preservation of health is an object never to be over valued, and to which we can never bestow too much time and attention.

The period of life to which gymnastics should be extended ought, properly speaking, to be illimited, as Plato says, that gymnastics are the only physical radius of our being to which we ought to pay marked attention. If any person begins exercises in the prime of youth, say from 15 to 18 years old, and if perfectly healthy and vigorous (to repeat, a rare case), such a person may be adequately *instructed* and *trained* in six months, or a year. But bodily exercise, like drink and food, is a thing which we never can dispense with, except at the certain detriment of our body and constitution. As long as public and private playgrounds are not spread over the whole land, for being available to every one at every time—the wise and prudent will, even after they have passed through their course of gymnastics, resort to it as often as possible.

When, however, gymnastics are taken up as part of systematic education, or to strengthen a constitution, or in fine, as a cure, and still more as a *renovator of the whole bodily frame*; then, as a matter of course, the period during which gymnastics are to be acquired and practised, is one of a far greater duration. Because, to speak first of chronic diseases, such as are likely to be removed by gymnastics—neuralgy, sciatica, lumbago, narrowing and collapsing of the chest, giddiness, vertigo, hypochondria, hysteria

&c.; they can only have been acquired in *three* ways.

1. Either by some *momentary*, yet great *erring* against the laws of nature and the organism, and against the consequences of which *no* remedy, or *wrong* remedies have been used; as the catching cold in any portion of the body &c;
2. By a *continued* and *repeated* neglect of, or encroachment upon those same laws, and the constitution of the organism; or,
3. By a hereditary unhealthy diathesis and constitution.

The *origin* of chronic diseases, therefore, is different, but the *results* are the same—a gradual, but deep-rooted and organic change of the whole system and bodily complex of the individual. Considering, moreover, the intimate connexion and concatenation between the different systems and organs of the body—illness and ailment of long duration will, in whatever place or organ it may have *originated*, extend to others, and even to all others, and thus produce those *objects* of misery and disorganization the feeling mind shudders to contemplate. Thus, a partial neuralgic affection of the loins or back will bring on a gradual weakening of the whole muscular system, a falling off in the senses of hearing and sight, and *finally*, by the collapse of the muscles of the chest, a contraction of the lungs, and therefore pulmonary complaints &c. If disorganization and corruption proceed to the solid portion of the human body, ulcerations and caries of the vertebræ and hip joints may ensue—some of the direst maladies (*deaths*) animal nature can succumb to. If the susceptibility and irritation of the nerves proceeds further, epileptic or apoplectic strokes are the consequence. If the circulation of the blood is disproportionately driven to the head, giddiness, irresolution, languor, and vertigo will ensue; and if both nerves and blood-vessels are wrongly attuned, an intolerable and unbearable existence, and satiety of life will ensue, which often end in complete insanity. All these are either produced by our own faults, or those of our parents and ancestors, thus verifying that solemn admonition:

"the sins of the fathers are visited in the third and fourth degree." The more modern prayer, "Lord, lead us not into temptation," is but a corollary of the first.

As we are neither fond of statistics nor *cases*, we shall rather mention here an illustrious martyr to the neglect of nature-life—a man of great name and misfortune, Sir Humphry Davy. Opening the course of life, like some brilliant star suddenly emerging in the fairest sky, he ended a short career, the most unhappy and suffering man. Who can read those most spirited Diaries of the concluding portion of his life, without deep emotion—those confidential, as it were, ejaculations, "*Valde miserabilis!*" So lived for a considerable time, and finally died (in Geneva), one of the most gifted and spirited men of our age, at a comparatively early period of his life, in the very midst of that grand and solacing *nature*, one jump into which, the slightest approach towards nature-life would have saved him, for perhaps still greater discoveries than he had already achieved. But Sir H. Davy was one of those men who, as far as we know, never thought that the sublimest idea will fade and extinguish, if not supported and maintained (like the flame of earth) by some substantial material substratum. The science of Kinesitherapy and Hydrotherapy was then not yet known, and Sir Humphry had not that kind of inventiveness and contrivingness to discover it, at least for his own use. Such regeneration, however, and, as it were, *reconstitution* of the body, seems, after all, to be more or less possible, by a reversion to nature-life, whose artificial imitation and systematization, can be, at least partly, accomplished by gymnastics.

We have been led to a wide circuit of thought to arrive at the conclusion, that gymnastics, if they are to act on a chronic disease, especially in the old—and if they are to fortify, develop, and expand any weakly and withering constitution in the young—cannot do so, but after some

lapse of time; and by overstepping this wise ordination of nature, and intending to accomplish in a *short* time what cannot be accomplished but in a *long* one, we mar and interrupt the operations of nature, and many, thus, finally give up an attempt, they have themselves been instrumental in frustrating. As we think we cannot say enough on the caution to be observed, especially in the stronger gymnastic exercises, such as where the muscles of the *loins* and *back* are taxed—the more so with persons where the *loins* and *back* are weak, cases however, which rank amongst the greatest feats of gymnastic therapeutics, we shall view chronic disease yet from another side.—In calling a disease *chronic*, a one-sided epithet has been chosen, at least so far, that it is not *only* the duration, but its deep-rootedness and extent, which make it dangerous, and in many cases lethal. As soon as malconformations, or waste of parts or organs (!) have supervened, the case becomes still more serious, because to change this state, not only the change of the parts immediately affected, but, through the connexion of the system of the body, a change of nearly the whole organism is necessary. If, therefore, in the beginning of any gymnastic cure, we find that a stop is put (of course not by our own faults) to some or other motion, or to the intensity of motions, or to the exercises altogether, we may conjecture that some internal arrangement of the architecture of the parts is changing or improving, which we have *not* to disturb or interfere with.

From these general rules for gymnastic use or exercise, may be deducted a variety of others, which we shall briefly mention. As most muscles of the body are binary (in pairs), a great symmetry of position and motion is required in all exercises, and the handling of the Polymachinon. The handles of the latter are to be grasped with the full hand, still allowing a fair scope for their turning as they like in our fist, avoiding all stiff, crampy grasp. Every motion must be performed smoothly, continuously, and with due

cadence and rythm, and all jerks and sprains are most carefully to be avoided. Imitating, in fine, the manœuvres of our horsemen, we do not advise persons to stop short of any exercise, especially more vehement or protracted ones, but to conclude every lesson by a lessening of the intensity of the movements. Strictly speaking, every *single* practice ought to be so conducted. We have found it also very beneficial to walk about during the interval of gymnastic exercise, which will prevent people from getting stiff; and, if done after the conclusion of the lessons, permit the body to cool down and prevent the catching of cold &c.

While we have inculcated extreme caution in practising gymnastics, especially with the tender and weakly; we say, on the other hand, that “whatever muscular capability or powers any person possesses, at any given time, should be fully and fairly used and expended. In every lesson and exercise, we must go to the very *limits* of fatigue and exhaustion, without however, ever depassing them.”

And here is the place where best to allude to one of the most important advantages which gymnastics will produce in youth. If we again consider and *sum up* the amount of motion or exercise which the children, even of *our* villages, perform up to the age of maturity, it will be found exceedingly great; still more so, if compared with that of the poor child of our lanes and courts, aye, and with that of our streets and squares, constantly pinned down from earliest infancy to the table, or the forms and benches of schools—poor, poor martyrs of our so-called civilization! Thus, the blood, which for health’s sake should circulate freely through the whole body, is directed and driven towards the head; either laying, at once, the foundation to a subsequent hydrocephalus, swelled or ulcerated glands of the neck &c.; or, producing those precocious men-dwarfs of intellect, with whom parents pride themselves a short time, to be heard of no more, and to die an early death. For the sake of warning parents of the danger of precocious

mental (cerebral) development, we may just adduce the fate of all those little wonder-children, the juvenile Rosciuses, and Paganinis, and Sontags, and so on, who have all dwindled down to nothing, while (to speak only of music) the Grisis, the Formeses, were, at the same period of life, playing and romping in their rural districts—acquiring first that firmness and strength of bodily constitution, without which no other acquirement is of use, since it cannot be used. All the mind-genius of Napoleon Bonaparte would have been of no avail to him, had he not been able, as he was, to remain, if occasion required, seventeen hours on horseback without interruption.—The orations in the British Parliament, in fine, extending at times to four hours and more, prove also, that to be useful in any branch of human occupation, a person must be strong and vigorous.

THERAPEUTIC GYMNASTICS.

(KINESITHERAPY.)

As it was not intended, in this little work, to enter on the province of *medicine*, properly so called, we have passed over several occasions where it might have been otherwise introduced. A treatise on gymnastics, however, would have been considered incomplete, if the especial healing qualities of bodily exercise should not have been alluded to.

Beginning thus with the mythical times, we find that it was one of the ancestors of Hippocrates, who is considered the inventor of gymnastics as a medicinal agent, although the limits between hygiestic and therapeutic exercises were not then strictly drawn, nor ever can be. Galen says, that Esculapius recommended his patients equestrian exercise in armour, and after having determined what armour they were to make use of, he subjected them to *peculiar motions*, adapted to the nature of their malady. Hence, therefore, gymnastics were dedicated to Apollo, god of medicine, and it seems, that the directors of gymnasiums were always in the habit of treating slight diseases and wounds. The next name after Esculapius, is that of Herodius of Selymbria, master of Hippocrates and director of a gymnastic school. He observed that his pupils gained an extraordinary degree of strength, and that those who were ill were soon restored to health. He successively renounced teaching the Isthmic games and conceived the plan of medicinal gymnastics, the rules of which, however, are said to have been of excessive severity. Hippocrates soon perceived what was defective in his master's system, and recommends their well-regulated use in his books on diet, regimen, dreams &c. After Herodius, Icus of Tarentum is said to have substituted for

the faulty athletic regimen, one based on a well-regulated temperance and sobriety. Galen gives numerous precepts on the application of methodical exercise, in his works entitled, "Commentary upon diet, on preservation of health," &c. &c. Other writers of antiquity and partizans of medical gymnastics, are Diocles, Erasistrates, Enophrisus, Phytolemus, Pratagoras, Theon &c., whose works, however, have not reached us. But, with the breaking in of barbarism, the therapeutic use of gymnastics was also doomed to oblivion. It was Mercurialis, a German physician, who first resuscitated its use in his famous work, "de Arte Gymnastica," printed in 1587, and dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II. He suggested several means, the use of which would increase the strength of the organs, and the whole system of the body. In England, Francis Fuller did much to introduce the therapeutic use of gymnastics, and his treatise (1780) went through six editions. But this department was yet to be *created* for being capable of forming an integral part of medical science, and this task was reserved to the Swede, M. Ling. He was born in 1777, and it was the natural beauties of his native country which first influenced his mind and developed its faculties. He studied Islandic Literature, and became one of the coryphees of Scandinavian poets. Still, a natural impulse led him another way, and he accepted the situation of fencing master, at the University of Lund. Henceforth, he devoted himself to the study of anatomy and physiology, and made the first endeavour to establish (in 1812) an institution of national and therapeutic gymnastics. After some fruitless efforts, a *central institution* was formed in Stockholm, which soon attracted the attention of other governments. But, in the first instance, Ling's chief aim was to make gymnastics part and parcel of national education; wherefore the spacious rooms of the Central Institute were occupied by classes, for the formation every year of 15 or 16 masters, able to teach gymnastics in all the colleges,

and the primary and secondary schools. Persons of both sexes were also admitted as patients, to be treated for different chronical maladies. The course of instruction comprised anatomy, theoretic and by dissection; in fine, anatomy and physiology in relation to the motions of the human body, as well as practical gymnastics in all its branches and applications. In the year 1844, the number of persons admitted into the Central Institute of Stockholm, was 534, of whom 287 were treated for chronic maladies; and the others being instructed, were formed for masters &c. Ling died in 1839, at the age of 62, an age he only attained, through the beneficial influence of the system he had discovered, having had from youth a phtisical predisposition.

Ling, there can be no doubt, had started from the ideas of Gutsmuths and Jahn; but he carried them much farther and extended them into the very domain of medicine. He was the first, who distinguished between *active* and *passive* movements, and discussed their application to the maladies of man. He imagined a complete system of movements (*passes*), capable of acting on that part of the body where it was required. Thus he arrived at the physiological signification of the movements of the body in general and in especial, and connected their effects with the doctrine of physiology. It became with him also, every day more apparent, that "it was necessary to counterbalance the decline of corporeal strength, and to combat the different infirmities which result therefrom, in the young of the present generation; and thus, to examine closely the method and remedies which can arrest the degeneration of the race, the natural consequences of a spurious civilization."

The following is a brief outline of the system of Ling's *Kinesitherapy*:—The motions of the human body, considered in relation to the cause which produces them, can be divided into *active* and *passive* movements. To the *first* class belong all those which result from organic and vital

contractibility, and those produced by the will; to the *second* class belong those, which are the effect of an external power, which acts either on the whole body, or on any of its parts. The influence of all these sorts of movements on the vitality of the different organic substances, is what is called the *mechanical agent*. *Specific movements* are called those, whose primitive action and influence is circumscribed to a single organ, or to a determined group of nerves or vessels; and according to whether the will of the patient re-acts against the force which produces that motion, *specific* movements become again either *active* or *passive*. But, as it might seem difficult to understand how motion, or an external mechanical movement, can act on any interior portion of the body, we have first to consider, that the human organism is a *complete* and *undivided unity*. All the components parts of the body form, at a given moment, a given bulk (*volumen*); and every displacement of one of these parts, brings on a corresponding displacement of the collateral parts, corresponding to the momentum of the original movement or *displaceal*.

In as far as the *passive movements* are concerned, here the influence comes entirely from without, and the patient submits to the mere mechanical impression. Thus, according to Ling, every passive movement is a communicated movement, and he distinguishes the following species: "pressure, friction, percussion, knitting (*massage*), shaking, uplifting (*soulevement*), balancing, ligature; in fine, movements and attitudes which produce sanguinal congestions in one or other organs &c.

According to the influence which passive movements exercise upon the vital properties of organic tissues, and in regard of the facility with which those movements can be directed to organs most important, and situate in the interior of the body, this therapeutic agency may be considered one of the most efficacious in existence. In general; passive movements act on the nervous system as a

vivifying stimulus, which through the extremity of the nerves (immediately acted upon) propagates itself to the central part of the nervous system; while at the same time, by the contact of the rubbed parts with the blood, circulation becomes accelerated and potenced. Moreover, in the same way as the active movements augment and determine the *centrifugal* current of the blood and of the nervous fluid, the passive movements act on the activity of the *centripetal* current of those fluids.

But the specific movements (both active and passive) can again be employed according to two different *methods*—the *direct* and the *indirect*. According to the *direct method*, active movements are employed in atrophy and anemy; and passive movements if there is hyperthropy or hyperemy in any organ of the body. By the *indirect method* the movements are directed to those parts, with which the suffering organ has the most intimate connexion. Active movements are thus employed for provoking more rapidly the exchange of molecules, and the more prompt consummation of the organizing fluid in the parts distant from the suffering organ; we use passive moments for causing an increased absorption in a neighbouring part, and thus a re-action on the suffering organ is effected. Having devoted the whole of his gifted mind to this subject, Ling has not only schematized a whole theory of animal motion, but has deduced therefrom most varied appliances, all systematically adapted to various ailments, all accurately poised as to time, direction, intensity &c. Thus Kinesitherapy has become a new branch of medicine, which being of a lenient and gentle kind, is to be considered an addition to the benefactions to mankind.

But we shall not proceed in this purely medical disquisition, having attained our end, if we have convinced the reader that Ling, the founder of Kinesitherapy has really created a *new science*—destined, with others, to cure the many ailments of present mankind. Combining the

numerous appliances of Kinesitherapy with the already existing host of other remedies, whose number is legion—appliances to which the so-called civilized is subjected, while the barbarian and rude peasant are exempt from them, we find some reason for the *preference* we give to educational and hygiestic gymnastics, whose general introduction would render Kinesitherapy (as well as great part of present medicine) *superfluous*, and therefore secondary to the former.

THE EVOLUTIVE PROCESS AND RESULTS OF GYMNASTICS.

HEALTH.

Chateaubriand, the French statesman and great author, who, subsequently, became a pilgrim to the lands of the red men of America and to Jerusalem, says, in his biography,* that when verging on the age of manhood, often when rising from his sleep, and scarcely dressed, he felt such a life-buoyancy within himself, that he had to start and run off across field and fen and forest, like a wild steed freed of its fetters. Here, then, is a sample of vigorous, uncorrupted and studious youth, and a constitution of body, which maintained and supported this noble individual through the mishaps of his earlier life; still, compatible and combined with the finest mind and tenderest sentiment, and a great activity, which he preserved up to his death, at the age of more than fourscore years. We would fain like to take this youth-condition of Chateaubriand as a sample of, and not as an exemption from, that *primordial* state of *health*, destined by the Omnipotent for the whole race of humanity; and the motto of *Boerhaave*, prefixed to this work, is a sure proof that our assumption is not hypothetical, but shared by one of the first medical men of his age.

Youth and health!—a wonderful complex of being, feeling and sensation, too joyous perhaps for this dark and earthy world. To discuss the value of health is tantamount to the discussing the value of life—after all, an object considered of great import and value by the best of men. It is also

* *Memoires d'outre tombe.*

matter of deep thought and consideration, that every organic (animal) life in its perfect and nature-ordained state, *implies* the feeling of satisfaction, contentment, happiness!! The cause of most of the melancholy hypochondry and nervous affections, and, in fine, insanity *and* suicide, lays in the unsatisfactory general state of health of the men of the present age; because, as nature (GOD) has formed things in a *certain* manner for a *certain* purpose, they cannot satisfactorily exist but in that manner, just the same as the emerging-up seed of a plant would pine and linger, if covered with a piece of stone &c.

The bodily (sanitary) state of present society is a most untoward one, and only bearable, or rather endurable, *because* the people, who are affected by maladies of all and every kind, are placed out of the pale of sight; there is a portion of (civilized) society, which is to be seen, as it were, and there is another, which is kept out of sight in hospitals, asylums, lunatic and others. Notwithstanding this seeming absence of sick, ailing and most deformed people, the sights in the streets of great towns become every day more appalling, painful, nay disgusting.

The present sanitary movement in this country, the cleansing and purifying of streets and tenements &c. is a most important one; still we must not forget, that in these oft hideous lanes and courts of London, and other large cities—those tenements, which would be shunned by a cleanly-kept dog—we should not forget, that in all such places we shall still occasionally meet with children most healthy and blooming, maidens rosy and cheerful; phenomena, after all, not yet explained in any of our books. We are inclined to ascribe this consolatory anomaly to the fact, that the children or youth alluded to have fortunately kept aloof from a vicious and precocious nerve-life (*nisus sexualis*), which, in others, wastes, absorbs, nay, swamps all the strength and life of their body. A delicate subject, still not to be omitted in a work on

of man, we have been constantly obliged not to expand, but to contract and confine the range of collateral subjects and thought. And thus, we could only passingly allude to the ethic and moral bearing and influence of gymnastics. It is, therefore, only in our concluding pages that we have to state, that Jahn, the great founder of German *Turnkunst*, was so fully aware of the wide bearing of physical education, that he connected it with, and built upon it, a whole system of improved society. Col. Amoros, director of the normal gymnasium of Paris, a gentleman, surely, quite foreign to German philosophy, nevertheless, entitled his work, "*Manuel d'éducation physique, gymnastique et morale.*"* Whilst Jahn delivered, at the conclusion of every gymnastic lesson, a discourse on some topic or other of general utility; Colonel Amoros called poetry and music to his aid, and says, that "while combining the advantages of *words, melody, harmony and rhythm*, he availed himself of these four agencies for implanting in his pupils by the word, useful ideas and grand sentiments; by melody and harmony, taste, gracefulness, precision and delicacy; and by the rhythm, the laws of order and regularity for all the duties and performances of the whole day." On these subjects he enters, in the above work (vol. I. p. 110, *et seqq.*), into elaborate details, and adds, that he introduced this system first at Madrid, under the auspices of King Charles IV., and, that the Infant Don Francisco de Paula was one of the pupils thus educated.

It was the result of earnest consideration, that we resolved on not following the path struck out by either Jahn or Amoros, and to treat gymnastics quite distinct from the subjects mixed up with it by the great gymnasiasts of Germany and France. Our reasons were chiefly founded on the absolutely different circumstances of these two countries, compared with England. Here, the freedom of conscience, press and discussion—a number of institutions for intellectual culture—lectures delivered by the first men of

the land to most numerous audiences—circulating and other libraries—large schools for vocal music &c.—afford ample means for supplying those wants, which may exist, in this respect, both in Madrid, Paris, and even Berlin. We must, however, observe, that it was not till *after* all the foregoing agencies had begun to come into operation here, that physical education could have been broached with any hope of *final success*. This period of a complete and salutary revulsion of the educational and cultural institutions of the country, is now near its accomplishment. And thus, in fine, the physical education of our youth, the improvement and invigoration of the more adult, will *now* be better valued and understood, being one of the main and connecting links of the grand improvement and advancement of the times. Thus, we trust, that we may confidently hail the advent of a successive and energetic progress of the *whole condition* of man—in which gymnastics will not fail to occupy their due and appropriate place.

Novus ab integro nascitur rerum ordo!

TURN CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT**→ 202 Main Library**

AN PERIOD 1	2	3
HOME USE	5	6

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS

Renewals and Recharges may be made 4 days prior to the due date.

Books may be Renewed by calling 642-3405

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

7 1993		
UTO DISC CIRC	DEC 04 '93	
SENT ON ILL		
FEB 16 1999		
J. C. BERKELEY		

FORM NO. DD6

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720

©s

GAYLAMOUNT
PAMPHLET BINDER

Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

U. C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



C046037716

